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KAL AIRLINER OBSERVED FALLING IN 'VAST' SPIRALS

OW121315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 12 KYODO -- The South Korean airliner carrying 269 persons shot down by a Soviet interceptor on September 1, was found to have been closely observed by the Japanese Self-Defense Force's radar at Wakkanai, northern Hokkaido while it fell out of the sky in vast spirals. According to Defense Agency sources here, the airliner was observed on its radar screen while spiralling down from an altitude of 30,000 feet (9,000 meters) above Soviet-occupied Moneron Island until it "blipped off" at an altitude of some 2,000 feet (600 meters) above sea level.

The sources believe that the KAL jetliner spiralled down slowly from the high altitude after being hit by Soviet missiles at 3:26 a.m. on September 1, before plunging almost perpendicularly to its death at an altitude of 600 meters. The sources said the airliner was able to fly slowly for some 12 minutes between being hit by the missiles and when it disappeared from the radar screen of the Self-Defense Force. They believe the Soviet missiles did not destroy all four jet engines of the airliner, so that the craft was able to maintain temporary lift through what remained of the main wing.

Until Monday, it remained a mystery that a time gap existed between the moment the airliner was hit by a Soviet missile and when it finally blipped out on the radar screen: The Soviet pilot said he shot down the airliner at 3:26 a.m. and the craft disappeared from the radar screen at 3:38 a.m., or 12 minutes later, Defense Agency sources said.

FURTHER SANCTIONS LEVIED AGAINST USSR OVER KALTwo-Week Flight Suspension

OW130327 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 13 Sep 83

[By Masaru Imai]

[Text] Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- Japan, branding the Soviet Union as a "brazen and unscrupulous fellow," Tuesday joined a majority of NATO nations in suspending commercial flights between Tokyo and Moscow. The Japanese Government took the sanction -- a two-week suspension of regular flights between the two countries from Thursday -- to protest against the Soviet downing of a South Korean plane early this month.

Meeting reporters after Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said: "The Soviet attitude is brazen and unscrupulous." Abe was commenting on the Soviet veto of a U.N. resolution at the Security Council deploring the Soviet shooting down of the Korean Air Lines (KAL) jumbo plane with 269 people aboard near Sakhalin, north of Japan. He said although the Soviet Union should hold responsibility for the incident, it is trying to pass the blame onto third countries.

A government announcement said the Japanese Government took the step in order to strongly protest to the Soviet Union and to urge it to acknowledge its responsibility and to deal with the matter sincerely, as well as to demand it provide security for international civil air flights. The announcement called the downing of the KAL Boeing 747 as an "unforgivable act" in the view of international law and humanity. Japanese passengers on the plane numbered 28.

The second-phase retaliatory step followed last Friday's three-point measure, including a ban on government employees' use of Soviet national flag carrier Aeroflot flights and suspension of the Soviet airline's unscheduled chartered flights to and from Tokyo.

At the Cabinet meeting, Foreign Minister Abe said the shooting down of the unarmed and innocent airliner could never be justified for whatever reasons, Japanese officials said. He said the Soviet Union had not made sincere response to the Japanese demand and is trying to evade its responsibility, they said.

In addition, the Soviet delegate to the U.N. security council vetoed a resolution calling for a thorough investigation into the case, ignoring the international public opinion, Abe told the Cabinet meeting.

The Foreign Ministry was to summon Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov before noon Tuesday to notify the government decision, while the transport ministry will make notice to the Aeroflot office in Tokyo.

To be suspended under the additional sanction are three weekly regular flights of Japan Air Lines (JAL) and seven weekly Aeroflot flights between Tokyo and Moscow. One weekly flight each of the two airlines between Niigata and Khabarovsk is also to be suspended during the two-week period as well as an Aeroflot cargo flight between the two cities. The commercial flights between Japan and the Soviet Union by JAL and Aeroflot carried a total of 169,000 passengers last year, according to official statistics.

The route to fly to Europe via Moscow is far shorter in mileage and time than the route via North Pole, and JAL's Europe line via Moscow is one of the aviation company's most profitable routes, aviation sources said.

The officials said the similar steps were taken so far by the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Spain, and Norway. Denmark and Portugal were to deal [with] the matter at Cabinet meetings Tuesday, they said. The Scandinavian Air System (SAS) -- operated jointly by Norway, Sweden and Denmark -- has also suspended its flights to Moscow on the basis of a decision of the Pilots Association, despite the difference of government attitudes among the member countries.

In another development, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda told a press conference following the Cabinet meeting the government is planning to demand Soviet compensation for the Japanese victims, separately from their families' compensation demand toward the KAL. Foreign Minister Abe also said at a press conference the government will demand Soviet compensation. Abe said the Soviet Union has turned down the similar demands raised by the United States and Canada and added he expected that Soviet attitude would not change.

In the meantime, a plenary session of the House of the Councillors of the Diet (parliament) unanimously adopted a resolution deploring incident and denouncing the Soviet Union, saying the downing of an unarmed and non-resistant civil aircraft could never be forgiven as it runs counter to the humanity and the international law for whatever reasons. The House of the Representatives adopted a similar resolution Monday.

KAL Victim Compensation Sought

OW121245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 12 KYODO -- The government has decided to act independently in demanding Soviet compensation for Japanese victims aboard the South Korean airliner shot down by a Soviet interceptor on September 1, sources close to the Foreign Ministry said Monday. The sources said the government demand will be made shortly in conjunction with compensation claims to be made by the victims' relatives, who formed an association last Sunday to press their claims against Korean Air Lines (KAL).

The Japanese Government's decision to act independently, instead of in concert with other nations whose citizens were also aboard the downed airliner, is based on Japan's view that the Soviet action violated international laws.

Soviet authorities continue to justify their shooting down of the airliner by insisting that the aircraft intruded into Soviet air space to carry out aerial espionage.

Volleyball Tour 'Put Off'

OW130655 Tokyo KYODO in English 0645 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Osaka Sept 13 KYODO -- The invitation to a Soviet volleyball [team] to play goodwill games in Osaka early next month was put off to avert possible trouble in connection with the shooting down of a South Korean airliner, game sponsors said Tuesday. The Osaka Municipal Office and Osaka Prefectural Volleyball Association said they postponed the invitation on the ground that they cannot secure the safety of the Soviet team. A 20-man Soviet team from Leningrad, a sister city of Osaka, was originally scheduled to come to Osaka on October 1 to play four goodwill games with Japanese company teams during one week stay.

The sponsors said they were declined to use a gym, one of the planned game sites, apparently in connection with the September 1 incident. They also said a company employee affiliated with Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., one of Japanese companies to play games with the Soviet team, was among the victims aboard the ill-fated Korean Air Lines jumbo jet. The local municipal office said it has sent a telegram to Leningrad city to put off the goodwill games.

USSR ENVOY 'REGRETS' ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS

OW130351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Ministry Tuesday notified Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Vladimir Pavlov of an additional retaliatory step against the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner off Sakhalin early this month, Japanese officials said. Yoshiya Kato, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Pacific Affairs Bureau, called the ambassador to his office to tell him the Japanese Government had decided to suspend commercial flights between Japan and the Soviet Union for two weeks from Thursday. Kato handed over a resolution adopted unanimously by the lower house the day before denouncing the Soviet Union for shooting down an unarmed civil aircraft, the officials said. Kato said Japan regards relations with the Soviet Union as most important and expressed hope the incident would not affect the overall relationship between the two countries, according to the officials.

Pavlov replied the case involving the KAL [Korean airlines] flight was engineered in a planned provocation and expressed regret over the notice of the additional retaliatory step by Japan. He said such steps would not contribute to the development of bilateral relations.

JOINT U.S. CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL POLICY OPENS

OW121235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 12 KYODO -- The Japanese Government contended Monday its research and development program places emphasis on basic study rather than on commercial exploitation.

Japan also pointed out, during the opening day of a two-day Japan-U.S. conference on industrial policy, that the policy is "in essence designed to meet social needs" and is not targeted against any specific industrial sector or country, Japanese delegates made the explanation during the third meeting of the joint Japan-U.S. committee on industry-related policies and their effects on trade.

What emerged from opening day discussions was a renewed realization on both sides that the two countries basically differ in their perceptions of industrial policy, a ministry official said. Like the committee's two previous consultations in May and July, he said, Monday's debate stopped short of going into details and tended to drift into generalities. "It looked like an economics debate," said Wataru Aso, of MITI's International Trade Policy Bureau. He said the Japanese delegation, led by International Affairs Vice Minister Kunio Komatsu, explained about Japanese industrial policy, its purposes and back-ground at the request of the U.S. group, headed by Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael B. Smith.

Both Japan and the United States, he told reporters, "are studying what the other is doing" regarding industrial policy. He said the Americans are not demanding a change in a highly successful Japanese industrial policy. Another MITI official said Japan's R and D is "not primarily aimed at commercial exploitation but rather at basic research." He stressed that the Japanese program falls into criteria for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) positive adjustment policy. Aso said he believes the perception gap between the two countries stems in part from different cultures and traditions.

The joint committee will continue discussions on Japanese industrial policy and then take up America's industry-related policy Tuesday. Aso said the committee will not touch on effects of industry-related policies on trade during the current Tokyo meeting.

DPRK AUTHORITIES CENSURE NAKASONE CABINET

OW121311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang Sept 12 KYODO -- North Korean authorities Monday vehemently censured Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet, saying that it takes a hostile policy against North Korea and is positively supporting "the military provocation policy being pursued by U.S. imperialism." Vice Chairman Kim U-chong of the External Cultural Liaison Association, a diplomatic window opened for countries having no diplomatic relations with North Korea, told a group of Japanese reporters that the "triangular military alliance" involving the U.S., Japan, and South Korea is in the finishing state.

This is the first time Pyongyang authorities have censured the Nakasone cabinet outright by calling it by name before Japanese reporters. The reporters are visiting North Korea to cover the country in connection with North Korea's 35th anniversary of its founding.

Kim told reporters that it was false publicity that the "triangular military alliance" was motivated by North Korea's threat to the South on the strength of its military buildup and military supremacy. To back his claim Kim explained (1) that North Korea's military strength comprises only a little more than 300,000 troops as against South Korea's 600,000, (2) that North Korea's defense budget was 14.5 percent of its total national budget (in 1982) as against the South's 33 percent; (3) that the South has more than 40,000 U.S. troops stationed there and receives huge military aid from the U.S. annually; (4) and, that North Korea's population is 18 million as against the South's 40 million. For these reasons, it is impossible for North Korea to possess military strength capable of invading South Korea, Kim said.

It is generally believed that North Korea's military strength is about 780,000, and that North Korea began to build up its military strength rapidly from the second half of the 1970s. It is also believed to be the first time that Pyongyang authorities have disclosed North Korea's military strength in specific terms.

Kim indicated that Pyongyang is in favor of expansion of trade with Japan, by saying that it would be more advantageous for Pyongyang to import modern equipment from Japan than from West Europe. In this connection, Kim stressed that the construction of the socialist economy in North Korea is progressing smoothly and that per-capita gross national product (GNP) reached \$2,200 in 1982.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN SEOUL

OW130621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0506 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul Sept 13 KYODO -- Hiroshi Hashimoto, director general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, arrived here Tuesday for consultation with South Korean Foreign Ministry officials.

The consultation is expected to cover ways to handle the problems stemming from the Soviet shooting of the South Korean commercial jet near Sakhalin September 1. Holding of working-level policy consultation and cultural exchanges between the two countries, agreed upon during their ministerial conference last month, will also be discussed before Hashimoto returns to Tokyo Wednesday.

DIET SESSION UNDERWAY; KAL, BUDGET ISSUES

JCP Boycotts Opening Ceremony

OW090345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 9 KYODO -- The opening ceremony for the current 100th extraordinary Diet session was held at the House of Councillors' Hall here Friday morning in the presence of Emperor Hirohito. The emperor, in his address, expressed his hope that the Diet members do the utmost to perform their duty as legislators to fulfil the people's trust in them.

All the Japan Communist Party members, however, did not attend the ceremony, because they were opposed to the presence of the emperor.

Nakasone Replies to Opposition

OW121047 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday sharpened his attacks on the Soviet Union over its downing of a South Korean plane but said his government will not allow the incident to affect fundamental Japan-Soviet relations. "The downing of an unarmed civil airliner can never be pardoned not only from a humanitarian viewpoint but also under international law," Nakasone said. He said the Soviet Union has not taken enough measures to probe into the incident and urged Moscow to accept responsibility for it.

He was answering an opposition questioner at a session of the House of Representatives (lower house) in connection with the Soviet shooting down by missiles of a South Korean Air Liner (KAL) jumbo plane with 269 people on board near Sakhalin north of Japan early this month.

About Soviet charges that Japan and the United States should have warned the plane it was straying into Soviet airspace, Nakasone said their military was not in a position to know about it. He said: "I would like to take measures so that fundamental relations between Japan and the Soviet Union would not be affected by the incident."

Makoto Tanabe, secretary general of the major opposition Japan Socialist Party, was the first to take the floor to open a three-day interpellation session at the Diet (parliament) following Nakasone's policy speech Saturday. Tyutaro Hashimoto, a member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, and Noboru Kosaka, a JSP member, later took the floor.

Meantime, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda told a press conference the government will decide what measures it will take against the Soviet Union at a Cabinet meeting Tuesday morning. The government last week decided to take retaliatory measures against the Soviet Union, including a ban on chartered Soviet Aeroflot flights into Japan.

Gotoda said although the Soviet Union admitted its shooting down of the Korean plane, it is trying to pass the blame onto Japan and the United States. "We can never overlook this Soviet attitude," the government spokesman added.

Official sources said a second round of sanctions against the Soviet Union to be decided Tuesday includes a two-week suspension of commercial air flights between Tokyo and Moscow beginning Thursday. Diplomatic analysts said the fresh measures might inevitably cool down relations between the two countries, leading to postponement or cancellation of a Russo-Japanese trade consultation scheduled for this autumn.

Japan Air Lines fly between Tokyo and Moscow three times a week, while Aeroflot operates seven flights between the two capitals.

Nakasone at the lower house session Monday described as unrealistic the JSP's pet scheme of "unarmed neutrality" for Japan and said the Japanese Constitution does not rule out "minimum necessary" defense forces. "Unarmed Neutrality" is advocated by JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi in a book he has written. "It is absurd (for Ishibashi) to say Japan should rather surrender (to the Soviet Union) should it find it unable to defend itself," Nakasone said.

He said his government will carry out income tax reductions by the end of this year as agreed between ruling and opposition parties last week. Nakasone said deficit-covering national bonds are not a proper thing as financial sources and added government spending should be trimmed.

Tax Bill To Be Submitted

OW071237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 7 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said Wednesday the government will do its best to present an income tax cut bill during the 70-day session of an extraordinary Diet opening Thursday. "I'd like to consider the tax cut issue, judging from the public opinion parties," he told reporters after the day's Cabinet meeting.

Takeshita's statement is understood as indicating the planned income tax cut might be carried out by the end of this year. The Finance Ministry has so far remained reluctant about a tax reduction this year because of the tight national budget. Mindful of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's intent, Takeshita asked Buichi Ogura, chairman of the government's Tax System Council, to come up with recommendations on the income tax and the local inhabitants tax before November.

Ogura has already indicated his intention to put together opinions (on an income tax cut) of the council in early October.

Referring to the council's recommendations, the finance minister said, "they will become the basis for drawing up an income tax cut bill. We cannot introduce such a bill without a revenue source," he said, indicating his expectation to hear from the council on possible tax increases, such as raising the liquor tax and introducing a new commodity tax, to secure financial resources.

TAKESHITA PRESENTS 'AUSTERE' BUDGETARY REQUESTS

OWO90440 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 9 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita Friday reported to the Cabinet unusually austere budgetary requests for fiscal 1984, submitted by government ministries and agencies at the end of August.

General-account expenditures -- the total budget minus debt servicing cost and tax grants to local governments -- amounted to Yen 32,955.6 billion (\$135 billion), up 1 percent from the current fiscal year ending next March 31, marking the lowest increase ever, Takeshita said. But with the debt-servicing cost -- such as redemptions and interest payments on government bonds -- swelling 31.3 percent, overall budgetary requests totaled Yen 52,315.8 billion (\$214 billion), an increase of 3.8 percent over the current year's budget of Yen 50.38 trillion (\$206 billion).

The ministry planned to slash the general expenditures by 10 percent across-the-board in view of a snowballing fiscal deficit. But the expenditures ended still higher from the current level due mainly to such priority items as defense spending and official development assistance (ODA). Budget requests by the Defense Agency and the Foreign Ministry were up 6.9 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively. Ten ministries and agencies, including the Construction Ministry and the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, requested smaller appropriations than the current year's levels. The Finance Ministry is expected to complete the 1984 budget by the end of this year.

To compile an austerity budget, the ministry will demand moderation of a raise in the salaries of public servants recommended by the national personnel authority. With revenue shortfalls totaling Yen 2.8 trillion (\$11 billion) expected for fiscal 1984, the ministry will also call for a third-year suspension of a program to put a fixed rate of money into the national debt consolidation fund, a sinking fund for government bonds.

Takeshita also said appropriation requests under a government loan and investment program -- the so-called "second budget" financed by postal savings and other government-controlled funds -- totaled Yen 22,414.2 billion (\$91 billion) up 8.3 percent -- the first single digit increase.

LDP DOCUMENT SCORES JSP'S NEUTRALITY STAND

OWO61307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 6 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, who becomes chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Wednesday, advocates the surrender of Japan to the Soviets, claims a Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) polemic to be published soon in the ruling party's journals. The LDP's Board of Directors Tuesday approved the government party's counter-argument against Ishibashi's contention that Japan should stand neutral without arms. The polemic, composed of two reports, one by the LDP's publicity committee and the other from a party-affiliated research body, criticizes Ishibashi's stand as having extreme bias in favor of the Soviets.

The conservative party's refutation, to be announced through its publicity outlets, coincides with the growth of anti-Soviet sentiment in Japan following the alleged shooting down of a South Korean commercial plane carrying 25 Japanese by a Soviet fighter over the north Pacific last week. The LDP move is believed to be a snipe aimed at the recently-formed JSP leadership under Ishibashi, who is expected to pick off debates on defense and security affairs in the forthcoming extraordinary Diet (parliament) session.

One of the two reports, prepared by the Comprehensive Policy Research Institute at Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's request, contends by citing some private opinion polls that only 20 percent of Japanese support Ishibashi's idea of unarmed neutrality. Asserting that the Soviets pose an actual threat, the report takes Ishibashi to task for his remark that the struggle for the conclusion of a Russo-Japanese peace treaty is also a struggle for nullification of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. The other report, submitted by the LDP publicity panel, questions Ishibashi's alleged links with the socialist association. It points out that the socialist association, a JSP intraparty group is dedicated to "terrorist" revolution of the Soviet model. It especially harshly hits back at the proposal made by the new JSP leader in his thesis that Japanese should better surrender unhesitatingly to the Soviets if they invaded.

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY UNDER NEW LEADERSHIP

'To Save the Party'

OW061107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 6 Sep 83

[By Roslyn Hayman]

[Text] Tokyo Sept 6 KYODO -- Japan's No 1 opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), has a new head: Masashi Ishibashi, 58, to be installed at a party convention Wednesday. But whether a new head is enough to save the party from its chronic down-swing is a moot point. "What the JSP needs is not only a new head, but a new body and feet as well," says Yamagata University Professor Ikuro Takagi, a former JSP policy adviser and one of many political analysts to make similar remarks. What these analysts are referring to is a widely perceived need to overhaul not only the body of JSP ideology -- bringing party policies more into line with the reality of public needs -- but also the very basis of JSP support, which today lies overwhelmingly in the labor unions, and particularly public sector unions. In its heyday in the 1950's, according to U.S. political scientist Prof. Gerald Curtis, the JSP was a "catch-all" party, enjoying roughly 30 percent of the popular vote with support from laborers, farm workers, intellectuals, young people and urban residents. "Many people predicted on the basis of demographic changes in the fifties that the JSP would in future replace the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) in power," Curtis said, pointing out that the LDP was then supported largely by the independent classes, at a time when roughly half Japan's working population were still in agriculture and small businesses. In fact the opposite has occurred, the LDP -- despite a decline in its overall support rate -- has gone on to diversify its support base and remain in power continuously since 1955, the votes it lost going not to the JSP but to a variety of smaller opposition parties spawned since the 1960s as Japan's political opposition has become increasingly dispersed.

What caused this slump in popularity for the party that formed Japan's first socialist coalition cabinet, in the early postwar period, and championed the rights of the working man, the peace constitution and other reforms introduced by the occupation authorities? From peak election wins of 49 seats for the upper house in 1956, and 166 for the lower house two years later, the JSP sank to only 107 seats for the lower house in 1980 and a bare 22 in upper house election earlier this year.

Observers even in the party itself believe the JSP will be doing well to break 90 seats in elections for the lower house scheduled next year.

Experts agree the main cause has been JSP inability to adjust its policies to changing circumstances, as Japan's economy has prospered and the needs of the Japanese people have changed. Despite its reformist banner, said Curtis in a lecture earlier this year, the JSP has in fact been the most conservative, "the party most resistant to change." For example -- defending the Constitution to the letter of the law -- the JSP still advocates unarmed neutrality at a time when Japan is moving constantly closer to the Western alliance, increasing its defense spending, and when polls show three out of four Japanese now acknowledge the need for the Self-Defense Forces. "Of course this is only our ultimate target," said Akenobu Unno, director of the JSP's Policy Research Council. "If the JSP came to power, obviously we would have to work within the framework of Japan's existing, accumulated foreign and defense policies. "But whereas (Prime Minister Yasuhiro) Nakasone is leading Japan in the direction of a military build-up, a Socialist government would be working constantly toward disarmament." A similar view is conveyed by Ishibashi's own book, "Unarmed Neutrality," published in 1980. But such distinctions may be too delicate for the average Japanese. The recent upper house elections left no doubt that voters were more impressed by promises of economic recovery, bureaucratic cutbacks and tax relief than the threat of an arms race so vividly depicted by then JSP Chairman Ichio Asukata.

Another serious problem is deep ideological division within the JSP, a left-right factionalism which, when it erupted in the past, led several times to the formation of breakaway parties. Asukata has said wryly of his six years as JSP chairman that "at least under me the party didn't break up." But the cost of such fragile cohesion has been a deliberate vagueness on ideological matters that neither satisfies party factions nor reassures potential voters that the specter of Marxist-Leninism has been finally laid to rest.

Ishibashi, a former unionist and long-time party official, with nearly 30 years' experience in the Diet, while lacking Asukata's popular appeal, is generally considered well-placed to handle this JSP's union sponsors, its relations with other opposition parties and the management of its Diet affairs. But unless he can eventually broaden the party's grass-roots appeal, along the lines of the West European socialist parties, and extend its membership, fund-raising and day-to-day activities beyond the narrow confines of the labor unions -- themselves no longer flourishing -- then the JSP outlook is grim. And in this regard, as the YOMIURI SHIMBUN points out, factional disagreements now carefully suppressed because of the party's low ebb could turn out to be "a time bomb."

The greatest threat to the JSP, however, could be a lack of will to rule. Curtis has described the Japanese opposition parties as "essentially lobbying organization," and certainly as LDP rule becomes increasingly "institutionalized" there is a tendency for both voters and the JSP itself to see the party as a counterbalance rather than a viable political alternative. JSP's Unno denies this is the case, especially as far as the JSP's itself is concerned. But he admits that new Chairman Ishibashi is going to have his work cut out for him. As to the future, Unno is philosophical. "The people, ultimately, are the ones who will decide."

'Fresh Start' Declared

OW071057 Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 7 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, new leader of the Japan Socialist Party, declared Wednesday a fresh start for the country's largest opposition political party.

Ishibashi, 58, succeeded Ichio Asukata as party leader at a party convention Wednesday, just one day before the Diet (parliament) goes into a 70-day extraordinary session Thursday. The bespectacled and slightly built Ishibashi told the convention that he will exert all-out efforts for self-renewal and recovery of his party, which has lost strength election by election since 1960.

The one-day party convention unanimously elected Ishibashi as party chairman and acting Secretary General Makoto Tanabe as full-fledged secretary general. It also elected four deputy chairmen -- Masao Hori, Masahiro Yamamoto, Isamu Koyanagi, and Takako Doi.

The Japan Socialist Party ranks second in strength in the Diet, holding 100 seats in the 511-seat House of Representatives and 43 in the 252-seat House of Councillors. The governing Liberal-Democratic Party has an overwhelming 286 seats in the lower and 136 in the upper house. Ishibashi said there can be no other choice for his party but to overcome criticisms from voters. He admitted that his party is criticized for frequent intraparty disputes, opposing government-sponsored bills, hesitating to criticize socialist states and for leaning on labor unions. Ishibashi called for a thorough exchange of views among members to keep the party open to the public, presenting urgent measures independently from long- or medium-range targets and join hands with working people in many fields. The No 1 opposition party will prove with facts that it is not modest about criticizing socialist states as it denounced the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean airliner with 269 people aboard last week, he said.

Ishibashi put forth a plan to set up a Council formed by party members and nonmembers to work out policies. This plan, Ishibashi said, should be designed to develop into a "shadow Cabinet" like the one in Britain.

Party secretary general between 1970 and 1977 and a deputy chairman between February and December of 1982, Ishibashi was the sole contender in a leadership election last month after his predecessor Asukata tendered his resignation in July. There was no voting among some 70,000 rank and file party members. Asukata resigned after the Socialists suffered a serious setback in the June 26 upper house election, winning only 22 seats out of the 126 at stake. Ishibashi's major task will be to stop this downtrend of the Socialist Party in the past two decades. Lower house seats won by the JSP declined to 107 in the 1980 general elections, far less than 145 in the 1960 general elections, political analysts note. To achieve this end, the analysts say, the new leader must diversify the party's base of support from labor unions, particularly the largest labor organization, Sohyo. His leadership will be tested immediately in the coming session of the Diet, which opens Thursday, they say. On October 12, while the Diet is in session, the Tokyo District Court is scheduled to give its ruling to former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, accused of taking Yen 500 million (\$2 million) in bribes from Lockheed Corp. of the United States, they note.

Ishibashi, known as an advocate of unarmed neutrality for Japan, met newsmen later Wednesday and accused the Soviet Union of shooting down the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet. However, Ishibashi said no one must ignore the fact that South Korea is a heavily armed state and that the plane was shot down near a strategically sensitive Soviet-held area. The Socialist leader accused Prime Minister Nakasone and his conservative party of showing no understanding of the JSP's unarmed neutrality position and of making use of the KAL incident to mount an anti-JSP campaign. Ishibashi proposed an open debate between him and Nakasone over TV or other media to discuss the unarmed neutrality policy. Ishibashi questioned which the voters will choose, the warlike Nakasone or the pacific Ishibashi.

VRPR RIDICULES KING HUSAYN'S SOUTH KOREAN VISIT

8K130558 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "A Ridiculous Attempt To Avoid International Isolation"]

[Text] Today, the Chon Tu-hwan group is sordidly attempting to extricate itself from international isolation. Having invited the king of Jordan as part of his invitation diplomacy, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is raising a row by holding summit talks and by arranging dinner parties. In short, the aim of Chon Tu-hwan's arrangement of such functions as inviting the king of Jordan is to improve the current situation in which he has been isolated and rejected over time and to create an impression on the eve of the Seoul IPU meeting that South Korea is not internationally isolated and that it has won support from others, thus misleading public opinion.

This has been proved by the absurd remarks that Chon Tu-hwan made at a dinner party. At this dinner party, Chon Tu-hwan raved that, although South Korea and Jordan are separated geographically, they are close neighbors that have jointly sought the common goals of freedom, peace and prosperity. He then extended thanks to Jordan for having supported South Korea's stand in the international arena.

What is more ridiculous is that, having highly praised Husayn by babbling about the preservation of durable peace in the Middle East, Chon Tu-hwan referred to South Korea's economic cooperation for Jordan. Even though Chon Tu-hwan has 10 mouths, he is not qualified to talk about freedom and peace. Chon Tu-hwan is an atrocious, murderous devil which, after seizing power by wielding bayonets, patronized and supported by the United States, has brutally slaughtered its fellow countrymen to seek a comfortable life, fortune, and glory and to remain in power and is a war maniac who is frantically running amok to make war preparations for northward invasion.

The people of the world recognize that, although Chon Tu-hwan has verbosely used sweet words, pretending that he desires peace and security in the Middle East, he has in fact positively supported the policy of aggressors in this region for aggression and war in collusion with the United States and with its stooges. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has raised a row in babbling about freedom and about peace. This is a foolish trick designed to conceal his dirty color as a U.S. stooge and his crime of violating peace and security in the Middle East.

Chon Tu-hwan has babbled about economic cooperation as if he were ready to aid someone. This is ridiculous. As a matter of fact, the Chon Tu-hwan group has no intention of aiding someone; it has no economic capability to do so. Unable to keep his nose clean, groaning under the heavy burden of foreign debts worth \$118 billion, the Chon Tu-hwan group has declared that it will aid someone. This is a political caricature.

The hypocrisy of raving about economic cooperation and about aid for someone with the status of a colonial puppet groaning under the heavy burden of debts is an attempt to pull in foreign countries by sacrificing the people, to avoid international isolation, and to conceal treacheries. No matter how eagerly Chon Tu-hwan may maneuver to extricate himself from international isolation by conducting an invitation diplomatic diplomatic campaign, he will gain nothing from this maneuver.

The broad strata of the people in the world, who love peace and mankind, have unanimously denounced the antidemocratic, antipopular, and antinational crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan group. They have raised their voices in resentment to define it as a group of fascist elements, murderous devils, and war maniacs. Instead of trying to fulfill his wild desire for long-term power, Chon Tu-hwan should step down from the seat of power without delay in accordance with the unanimous demand at home and abroad.

VRPR DEMOUNCES KIM SANG-HYOP'S REMARKS ON SECURITY

SK130424 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1500 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] In a speech at the report meeting on security held on the morning of 12 September in the administration hall of North Chungchong Province, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop made absurd remarks that security should be strengthened, national strength should be promoted and so forth. This is aimed at maintaining security of his own power and attaining the ambition for reunification through a victory over communists.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, facing a crisis, has been continuously raving about security and the promotion of national strength in an attempt to turn the spirit of the people's antigovernment struggle somewhere else while spreading the rumor on nonexistent southward invasion.

The security raved about by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is the security of power designed to escape the crisis of its rule and to maintain long-term power. Whenever the Chon Tu-hwan clique faces a crisis, it increases military forces, raving about security and the promotion of national strength, and it strains the situation by waging war exercises, thus attempting to find a way out from a new war provocation.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is fanatically running amok to secure its power. However, this will only expedite its downfall.

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION OF 35TH NATIONAL DAY

Mass Rally Held 9 Sep

SK111205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1631 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- A grand mass demonstration of over one million working people in Pyongyang was held at the Kim Il-song Square on September 9 in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

When hundreds of gun salutes boomed and the band solemnly struck up "Song of General Kim Il-song", a column of paraders with thousands of flags of the republic in their hands entered the square, with a full-length statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and guide of the republic, at the head.

Stormy cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" burst forth rocking the earth and skies and waves rolled on the square covered with forests of red flags like the sea at sunrise.

A column carrying the national emblem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea together with words "celebrations of the 35th anniversary" and torchlights symbolizing the signal fire of chuche entered the square, escorting a large flag exhibit inscribed with the slogan "Long live the chuche ideal!" and a slogan "Let us model the whole of society on the chuche ideal!"

Moving with the column were a model of the immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" and a scene showing symbolically the well-known proposition that communism is people's government plus the three revolutions.

The column passed before the rostrum, showing the unshakable will and determination of our people to consolidate the people's power and accelerate the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea by strictly abiding by the principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence in all fields of the revolution and construction and pushing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

To the strains of "Guerrilla March" ringing through the square, paraders in guerrilla uniform moved into the square dancing a red flag dance, with large red flag exhibits bearing the slogans "Let us inherit and develop the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party," and "Let us defend the command of the revolution at the cost of our lives!" Passing with their column were slogans and exhibits showing the noble revolutionary spirit of the young communists who held the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the lodestar of the times and center of unity out of revolutionary faith and sense of duty, regarding loyalty to the leader as their primary lives. An epic canvas displaying 80's of glory spread on the square.

Exhibits of bold letters reading "ten long-range objectives" passed before rostrum to the loud strains of the song "Forward in the General Mobilization for Socialist Construction," to be followed by paraders with exhibits describing the long-range objectives of different branches such as the targets of coal, steel, non-ferrous metal and fishes.

Moving into the square was an imitation symbolizing a bumper harvest, with a book on "chuche-based farming method" in one hand and a bunch of flowers in the other hand, together with the slogans "Long live the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method!" and "Long live the socialist rural theses in our country!" led by a picture portraying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song giving on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri. The army and people's security forces, and public security men all over the country and 700,000 Koreans in Japan to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the party Central Committee and silk banners of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee and the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [sentence as received]

The members of the relay [word indistinct] for conveying letters loudly shouted "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and the slogans "Let us become life guards and death-defying corps boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party!" representing the single heart of the entire people to remain faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

At the end of the ceremony for conveying letters and silk banners, the members of the relay groups marched past the rostrum.

Two Kims Attend Rally

SK100551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- A grand mass demonstration of over one million working people in Pyongyang celebrating the 35 anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, was held at the Kim Il-song Square on September 9.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present.

Mounting the rostrum were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san, Kim Chung-nin, O Paek-yong, O Kuk-yol, Kim Hwan, Paek Hak-nim, Choe Yong-nim and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Ho Tam, Myon Mu-kwang, Chon Pyong-ho, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kim Tu-nam, Chong Kyong-hui and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, So Kwan-hui, An Song-hak and Chae Hui-chong, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Hong Song-yong, vice-premier of the Administration Council.

The rostrum was also taken by Comrade Yi Chin-kuk, head of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, and overseas democratic personages Messrs Choe Tok-sin and Choe Hong-hui.

Taking the reviewing stands were members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the WPK, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs, men of merits, functionaries of party and power bodies and working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, and men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, various delegations of Chongnyon and overseas democratic figures.

Seen on the rostrum and reviewing stands were 270 delegations and delegates who have come to participate in celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from 116 countries of the 5 continents on the globe and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal committee of the party, made a speech.

Then followed a mammoth mass demonstration of over one million working people in Pyongyang.

The enthusiastic cheers rocking the Kim Il-song Square and the grand parade of over one million working people were an expression of the infinite reverence and deep trust of the whole party and the entire people for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a powerful demonstration of the invincible might of our people rallied firm around the party and the leader and clear manifestation of the high spirit and unshakable will of the building of socialism and communism and the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification, upholding the banner of the glorious republic under the leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Mass Gymnastic Display

SK101649 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- The mass gymnastic display "The People Sing of the Leader" was performed by over 50,000 students and children at the Kim Il-song Stadium in Pyongyang on September 9 in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Set up on the platform of the stadium was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Seeing the mass gymnastic display together with working people in the city were Comrades Yi Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, Kang Song-san, Paek Hak-nim, So Yun-sok, Hyon Mu-kwang, Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Ho Chong-suk, An Sung-hak, Chae Hui-chong and Hong Song-yong.

Comrade Yi Chin-kuk, head of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), who is head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, and Messrs. Choe Tok-sin and Choe Hong-hui, overseas democrats, also watched the performance.

Among the spectators were members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, functionaries of the party, power bodies, economic organs and social organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs, men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, men of distinguished services for the state and members of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, members of various delegations of Chongnyon including the relay group for conveying loyal letters of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Hak-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, and overseas compatriots.

Invited to see the mass gymnastic display were prime ministers of government, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, party and government delegations and delegates of various countries of the world, delegations and delegates of international organisations, groups for the study of the chuche idea and committees for supporting Korea's reunification, delegations of friendship organisations, delegations of social organisations, noted political, public, economic figures and men of the press who are on a visit to our country to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding. Delegations and delegates participating in the World Health Organization Southeast Asia regional conference on primary health care, foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang and foreign guests staying in our country were also invited.

The mass gymnastic display "The People Sing of the Leader" impressively represented on a grand epic canvas of art of physical culture and sports the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and imperishable feats of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who founded the immortal chuche idea in his early years, accomplished the historical cause of liberation of the fatherland and has strengthened and developed our republic into a powerful socialist state of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence and our people's revolutionary will to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche under the guidance of the glorious party centre.

The mass gymnastic display was acclaimed by the audience for its rich ideological and artistic value and high sports skill.

NODONG SIMMUN MARKS 35TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK090303 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2239 GMT 8 Sep 83

[NODONG SIMMUN 9 September editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Fight for the Prosperity and Development of the Republic Under the Chuche Banner"]

[Text] It has been 35 years since the DPRK proclaimed its founding to the whole world. During this period, our republic has achieved a great leap toward social progress and prosperity. With high honor and great national pride our people, as victors, are now significantly greeting the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

As they felicitously greet the national day, our people are extending the greatest honor and thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who laid the historic roots of the government of the republic by embarking early upon the road of leading the revolution, founded our republic, and who led it along the single road of victory and glory.

Party members and workers throughout the country have achieved brilliant successes through their energetic struggle, upholding the party's militant call for greeting the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic with high political zeal and a great labor upsurge. Greeting the national day, our heroic working class has effected upsurges in production and has erected countless monumental structures -- including the distinguished No 3 ore dressing plant at the Komdok general mining enterprise. Crops are also promising in the rural economic sector. This increased political zeal and these great economic successes have unreservedly shown our people's absolute trust in and burning loyalty to the party and the government of the republic.

Unprecedentedly, many foreign friends, including the delegations from the parties and governments of various countries of the world, have visited our country to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic. This is great support and encouragement for the just cause of our republic which is advancing under the banner of independence and gives our people great national pride and confidence.

The DPRK is a revolutionary gain which our people have won with blood over a long period of time and is a banner for the construction of socialism and communism. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song smashed the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, organized and led the heroic armed struggle to win the country's independence and sovereignty, and, on the basis of what he achieved in so doing for the construction of the people's government, established the republic. This was a historic event of epochal significance in our people's struggle to carry out the chuche cause.

The founding of the republic was the birth of the first genuinely self-reliant and independent state in the long history of our nation. Thanks to the founding of the republic, our people became the true masters of the state and society and a powerful, dignified independent people whom no one can irritate indiscriminately. Through the founding of the republic, our people could brilliantly pioneer the new history of the construction of socialism and communism with a powerful revolutionary weapon.

The government of the republic has traversed the road of a rewarding struggle and victory and has accomplished immortal achievements for the past 35 years. By victoriously accelerating the revolution and construction under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the government of the republic has established the most advanced socialist system in this land where exploitation and oppression dominated and has built a prospering and flourishing independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist power.

By struggling under the banner of the republic, our people were able to win historic victory in the stern revolutionary war against the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and honorably defended the revolutionary gains and the security of the fatherland.

Today, our republic is blooming and developing in the political, economic, cultural, and other sectors under the party's leadership. There has never been a time in the national history like today when our fatherland is prospering and its dignity is fully displayed. The 35 years of the republic have indeed been proud years during which an epochal reform and progress has been enacted under the chuche banner and the dignity of the nation has radically changed.

In the course of advancing along the road of independence and prosperity, our republic has been converted into a powerful, promising independent socialist state. The invincibility, consolidation, and vitality of the republic founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by our party, are being more highly displayed with each passing day. Our republic is glittering as the dignified chuche country with strong independence.

The respect and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The government of our republic is a genuinely independent one. Our people's government has thoroughly adhered to independence in all state activities, adopting the chuche idea as the firm guiding compass.

Independence is the principal of a self-reliant and independent state and is ensured and defended only by an independent government. Unlike the South Korean puppet regime, the government of the republic is an out-and-out independent one. The firm and unshakable principle of the activities of the republic is to resolve all problems raised in the revolution, construction, national reunification, and external activities as demanded by the chuche idea, in accordance with the republic's own faith and opinion, and on the basis of our people's own strength. Because of this, the government of the republic advances the revolution along the simple road of victory without a slightest deviation and vicissitude under any difficult and complicated circumstances.

Because it is based on the strong chuche-oriented revolutionary forces, the solid self-reliant national economy, and the independent national defense capabilities, the independent politics of the republic becomes a firm and unshakable one which never gives no matter what wind blows. Herein lies the source of the invincibility and might of the government of the republic as an independent government.

Today, the honor and dignity of our fatherland have been unprecedentedly raised and our people can enjoy dignity as an independent people for the ages to come. This is attributable to the government of the republic which advances, upholding the banner of independence under the party's leadership. No force can block the road ahead of our people who have this dignified and powerful government.

Our republic is a socialist paradise which ensures the people independent and creative lives. The government of the republic, embodying the chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, successfully fulfills its mission as the representative of the independent rights of the popular working masses, the organizer of their creative lives, the master taking responsibility for the people's lives, and the protector of the popular working masses' independent and creative lives.

Because the government of the republic, upholding the party's leadership, carries out the popular and communist-type policies, the lives of our workers are ameliorating with each passing day and everyone is living happily and working without worry about clothing, food, shelter, education, and medical treatment. Our people, who suffered from poverty, the lack of rights, ignorance, and unenlightenment in the past, are living affluent and civilized lives today.

This is a great change which has taken place in the people's lives. Upholding the party's intentions, the government of the republic, which realizes all the ideals for which the people have dreamed generation after generation, has enforced communist-type distribution on the food problem, has completely resolved the clothing problem, and is boldly and daringly pushing ahead with the struggle to epocally improve the people's lives.

Through their practical lives, our people have come to deeply believe that the government of the republic, under the leadership of the WK, is the only genuine people's government to which they can entrust their lives and future.

Our Korea, whose existence was once disregarded in the world, has become a dignified socialist power. This is attributable to the tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Putting forth the question of sovereignty as a basic one in the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated all the theoretical and practical questions arising in constructing the state in every period and has brilliantly embodied them. The ideas on the construction of the state, including the theory on the basic principles on the construction of a new-type revolutionary government as a strong independent, self-reliant state and the theme on the building of communism through the state and the theme that communism equals the three revolutions plus the people's government, delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are a precious compass which makes it possible to successfully build an independent, self-reliant state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has seen to it that the chuche idea is thoroughly embodied in the construction of the state and its activities. This is a basic factor which has made it possible for our country to become the powerful self-reliant and independent state it is today. Our fatherland has achieved resplendent blossom and development in all fields because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has seen to it that the government of the republic carries out the construction of industry and agriculture as well as politics in our own way in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and in the interests of our people and it conducts educational, literary, and art activities in our own way.

The road to independence, which the republic has traversed, has been an arduous path filled with difficulties and ordeals. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has, however, firmly defended the republic, was in the forefront in breaking through numerous difficulties and ordeals, and has led the republic to constant prosperity.

Like the time when he hewed out the unfamiliar road of founding the state, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted his immeasurably energy and effort to the building of the prosperity republic, energetically guides the overall work of the party and state, visiting various places throughout the country.

Brilliantly realizing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideas on the construction of the state, our party is leading the struggle to make our great socialist fatherland, built by the leader, bloom into a people's paradise which will make life much better.

On the road of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea under the party's leadership, our republic is greeting an unprecedentedly great golden age and the might of the fatherland is being constantly strengthened. In particular, the government of the republic, is being strengthened and developed into a revolutionary government able to brilliantly lead the struggle today as well as in the future.

The unity and cohesion of the people, firmly united around the party and the government, has been cemented as firmly as steel in our country today. This is the most brilliant victory achieved in the entire course over which our republic has advanced. All changes which have taken place in the republic confirm the truth that the prestige and future destiny of a country and a nation depend on the greatness of a leader.

Grandly celebrating the felicitous national day, our people are now firmly resolved to uphold the party's leadership, further enhance the people's government, and achieve the endless prosperity and development of the republic in the future, too.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, has noted: To complete the socialist and communist cause — the revolutionary cause of the working class -- the people's government should be constantly strengthened.

The wise leadership of the party and the leader is the decisive factor for all of our victories and is a basic source of the boundless prosperity of the republic.

As our people have experienced, through conviction, in a real life, the bosom of our fatherland is the bosom of the great leader.

All people should always bear in their mind how the fate of our fatherland has been pioneered and how the status of the fatherland has been improved. By resolutely defending and safeguarding the party and the leader, they should faithfully struggle to the end along the path indicated by the party.

We should vigorously accelerate the three revolutions and highly set ablaze the flames of creating the speed of the 1980's, while further strengthening the government of the republic and raising its function and role. This, we should triumphantly push ahead with the all-out march to attain the grand 10 major prospective targets put forth by the sixth party congress.

It is the supreme task assigned to the government of the republic to reunify the divided fatherland. The DPRK is the only legitimate government in Korea which was established in conformity with the collective will of all people. Since its birth, the government of the republic has made all efforts for country's reunification. Unlike the northern half of the republic, which has advanced along the path to independence, prosperity, and reunification, for the past 35 years, South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists has traversed the path to subordination, ruin, and division. Trying to hang on to South Korea forever as their point to maintain colonies in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are viciously sheming to make Korea remain divided forever and provoke a new war, while fabricating a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The South Korean regime, which was fabricated by the U.S. imperialists is a dummy holding no real power and is a puppet which is thoroughly subordinated and colonized. Today, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is being isolated and rejected internationally as well as among the South Korean people because of his notoriety as a flunkyst nation seller and truculent cutthroat.

This is well proven by the fact that, denouncing the wicked scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to host the 70th general meeting of the IPU in South Korea, many member nations are refusing to participate in it.

By firmly uniting under the banner of the fatherland's reunification, all people in the North and the South will surely realize the party's policy to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' scheme to provoke a new war, force the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, and found the Democratic Republic of Koryo.

Independence, friendship, and peace are the basic ideas of the external policy of our party and the government of the republic. In the future, too, the government of the republic will vigorously struggle to build an independent, peaceful new world by firmly uniting with socialist countries, nonaligned nations, all the progressive peoples of the world, upholding the banner of independence, friendship, and peace.

It is the great happiness and joy of our people to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the national day, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of our republic. Brighter prospects are awaiting our republic which has traversed the path of victory and glory for 35 years.

Let all of us more vigorously struggle for the prosperity of the republic, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

FURTHER ON PRC DELEGATION FOR NATIONAL DAY

More on Peng Zhen Speech

SK080802 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Speech by Peng Zhen, head of the Chinese party and government delegation to the celebrations of the 35th DPRK founding anniversary, at a banquet arranged by the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government in his honor at the People's Palace of Culture on 7 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Yim Chun-chu, and dear Korean comrades: The party and government delegation of China is very pleased with the fact that we were invited to visit the intimate friendly neighboring nation and to join the celebration of the glorious national day of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding along with the fraternal Korean people.

From the first moment of its arrival in your beautiful land, our delegation has been accorded a warm welcome by the WPK, the Korean Government, and the Korean people. In addition, the WPK Central Committee and the Korean Government also arranged this great banquet for us.

On behalf of our delegation, I express sincere gratitude to you and, availing myself of this opportunity, on behalf of the CPC, and Chinese NPC, government, and people, extend warm greetings and noble respects to the WPK, the Korean Government, and the Korean people.

Over the past 35 years since the founding of the republic, the industrious and courageous Korean people with glorious revolutionary traditions, under the leadership of the their leader President Kim Il-song and the WPK, have won a great victory in the struggle against the aggression of imperialism and for defending the independence and freedom of the country and have made great successes in the cause of the socialist construction of the fatherland through self-reliance and arduous struggle. Although 35 years are a brief period in the flow of history, the Korean people have covered a militant path replete with shining achievements in this period.

In Korea there is a saying that rivers and mountains change their looks in 10 years. In the 1960's I visited your country three times and was deeply impressed by the heroic spirit you displayed in rapidly healing the war wounds through the Chollima movement. As I visit your country once again, I have deeply realized the great changes that have been brought about and the overflowing lively and flourishing spirit everywhere.

Your successes greatly inspire the Chinese people and enjoy the praise of the world people, and the international prestige of the DPRK is constantly rising. The Chinese people warmly hail your successes and heartily wish the fraternal Korean people new, greater achievements in the struggle for fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attaining the grand strategic targets of socialist construction set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress.

The Chinese people are always interested in the Korean people's cause for the reunification of their fatherland. Some 30 years have elapsed since the first day of the division of Korea. This abnormal state is entirely attributable to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea, has been imposed on the Korean nation and people by U.S. hegemonism, and is absolutely unjust.

The WPK and the government of the republic have made sincere efforts to put an end to the interference of the outside force and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forward by President Kim Il-song and his proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo have shown the way to the solution of the question of Korean reunification and have won the support of all the Korean people and the praise of the world's peace-loving countries and peoples.

The Chinese Government and people will as ever resolutely support the just stand of the Korean people demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Comrades, the great friendship and militant unity between the parties and countries of China and Korea based on Marxism-Leninism was forged in the long common struggle and personally provided by Chairman Mao Zedong and President Kim Il-song and withstood the grim trials of history and thus has solid foundations and strong vitality.

We greatly rejoice that in recent years mutual visits of leaders of our two parties and countries have brought this friendship to a new stage. We are convinced that the China-Korea friendship would certainly be conveyed and shine long generation after generation thanks to the common efforts of the two parties, governments, and peoples.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the growth and prosperity of the DPRK, to the blood-sealed friendship between the two parties, countries, and peoples of China and Korea, to the good health and longevity of the great leader of the Korean people and the intimate friend of the Chinese people Comrade President Kim Il-song, to the good health of respected Secretary Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health of Comrade Yim Chun-chu, and to the good health of the Korean comrades present here.

Kim Chong-il at Gymnastics Display

SK101819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1725 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- The mass gymnastic display "The People Sing of the Leader" was performed at the Kim Il-song Stadium by students and children in Pyongyang on September 10 in honor of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China on an official good will visit to our country with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, watched the mass gymnastic display together with the Chinese guests, accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; and Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president.

Cheers of hurrah burst forth in the stadium and balloons soared into the skies to present a beautiful floral embroidery and the words "Warm welcome to the Chinese party and government delegation!" and Korean and Chinese national flags were inscribed on the background of the gymnastic display.

The members of the Chinese party and government delegation and its suite members mounted the reviewing stands. Also taking the reviewing stands were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Chong Kyong-hui, alternate member of the Political Bureau and department director of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrades Ho Chong-suk, An Sung-hak and Chae Hui-chong, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and personages concerned.

After the national anthems of the People's Republic of China and Korea were played, the performers presented a welcome scene for the Chinese party and government delegation before the start of the gymnastic display.

The slogans "Warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people," "Long live the blood-cemented unbreakable friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples," and the words "Friendship, unity" were inscribed on the background together with a rainbow of friendship.

Students and children of the gymnastic group depicted with dances everlasting Korea-China friendship, forming the word "welcome." Then began the gymnastic display "The People Sing of the Leader." The mass gymnastic display was enthusiastically acclaimed by the guests for its rich ideological and artistic content and high sports technique.

In the chapter of Korea-China friendship, the gymnastic display excellently depicted the proud history of fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two peoples and the achievements and prospect of the socialist construction of the fraternal Chinese people.

On the last scenes of the gymnastic display the slogans "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea," "Long live the Communist Party of China," "Let us keep shrine the glorious tradition of Korea-China friendship through generations!" Appeared on the background together with a friendship rainbow when performers in Korean and Chinese national costumes danced a friendship dance to the song "May Korea-China Friendship Be Everlasting" and a Chinese Mass dance music, singing emotionally of militant fraternity and unbreakable fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples. At the end of the performance the spectators and performers again sent up enthusiastic cheers of hurrah.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, Comrade O Chin-u, Comrade Pak Song-chol and Comrade Yim Chun-chu shook hands with Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili and embraced them and acknowledged the cheers of hurrah.

Visit to Pyongyang Monuments

SK111024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0933 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who is deputy head of the Chinese party and government delegation on an official goodwill visit to our country and members of the delegation inspected the Arch of Triumph and Pyongyang Metro on the morning of September 10.

The guests were accompanied by Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and first vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Yi Hwa-son, alternate member, and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The guests went round with deep emotion the Arch of Triumph which conveys down through generations the immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who accomplished the historic cause of national liberation.

Then the guests were shown round Pyongyang Metro. After going round many stations of the metro, Comrade Hu Qili said that the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea wonderfully built the metro in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and warmly hailed the miraculous success.

Additional Tour of Pyongyang

SK120013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head now on an official goodwill visit to our country toured various places of Pyongyang on September 11.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Yi Hwa-son, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

In the morning the delegation inspected the Grand People's Study House.

After making a round with deep attention of the reading rooms and lecture rooms of the study house which has been well built as a grand house of study for the entire people, the guests went up the observation platform and commanded a bird's eye view of the streets of Pyongyang.

The delegation also visited the University of National Economy. The guests congratulated the university staff on the successes it has achieved in bringing up able functionaries capable of skillfully managing socialist economy, upholding the party's policy of rearing native cadres. They left souvenirs at the places they visited.

They were met by Comrade Huang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, on the spot.

Pak Song-chol at Dance Performance

SK120016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2240 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The music and dance epic "Song of Glory" was performed Sunday at the February 8 House of Culture in honor of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Invited to see the performance were Comrade Peng Zhen, Comrade Hu Qili and members of the delegation and suite members. Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Chong Kyong-hui, alternate member of the Political Bureau and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; personages concerned and working people in the city. Also present on invitation were officials of the Chinese Embassy here and the Chinese guests staying in our country.

The music and dance epic "Song of Glory" performed amid the warm friendly sentiments between the Korean and Chinese peoples was acclaimed by the guests for its high ideological and artistic plans.

At the end of the performance scenes of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung having an emotional meeting with respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping were spread on the backdrop over which the flags of Korea and China were hanging, and a rainbow of friendship was engraved. And artists in national costumes of the two countries performed a friendship dance singing in chorus Korean and Chinese songs.

Chairman Peng Zhen and member of the Secretariat Hu Qili, accompanied by Vice-Presidents Pak Song-chol and Yim Chun-Chu, mounted the stage to present a floral basket to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Kim Chong-il, Delegation in Wonsan

SK120207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0147 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The Chinese party and government delegation with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head, on an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Wonsan today by special train.

Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili were met at Wonsan railway station by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces.

Over 100,000 working people in Wonsan turned out to the long route from the station to Songdowon and warmly welcomed the mission of the Chinese people, a class brother and comrade-in-arms.

Kim, Delegation at KPA Unit

SK130223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0053 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head on an official goodwill visit to our country went to the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Chang belongs on September 12.

Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili were accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, member of the Military Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and member of the Military Committee, of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; and Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK.

The KPA unit was in an atmosphere of great joy and excitement to meet the goodwill mission of the Chinese people, revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers, who have fought and won together in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors, overcoming all trials for a long period.

When the guests arrived there amid the playing of the welcome music, the cheers of manee (hurrah) burst forth. They were met by generals of the KPA and commanding personnel of the KPA unit.

Arriving there together with the members of the Chinese party and government delegation were the members of the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China and the delegation of propaganda workers of the CPC. They were accompanied by Yi Chae-yun, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the WPK, Hyen Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, who are members of the WPK Central Committee; and Yi HWA-son, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

A welcome function took place at the unit in honor of the Chinese party and government delegation. The national anthems of the PRC and our country were played and Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili, together with Comrade Kim Chong-il and Comrade O Chin-u, reviewed a guard of honor of the KPA.

After being briefed on the history of the unit, the guests went round the combat and technical equipment of the unit and expressed deep admiration for the invincible might of the KPA which has grown to be one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces. Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili left at the unit letters "May the friendship between the parties, armies and peoples of China and Korea shine eternally" and souvenirs. The unit presented a souvenir to Comrade Peng Zhen.

Kim, Delegation at Soldiers' Factory

SK130231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0059 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of

the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head on an official goodwill visit to our country inspected the Wonsan disabled soldiers' resin daily necessities factory on September 12.

Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili were accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces, and Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK.

The factory was in a warm welcome atmosphere to meet the goodwill mission of the Chinese people, closest revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers.

When the goodwill mission of the Chinese people arrived at the factory, the crowd warmly welcomed it, waving flags and bouquets and raising the cheers of manse (hurrah). The guests were met by Choe Pok-yon, Paek Chong-won, Kim Chong-hwa and other leading personages of local party and power bodies and personnel of the factory.

Arriving at the factory together with the members of the Chinese party and government delegation were the members of the delegation of the communist youth league of China and the delegation of propaganda workers of the Communist Party of China.

The guests were accompanied by Chief Secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee Yi Chae-yun, First Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth Yi Yong-su and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok, members of the WPK Central Committee, and Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee.

The guests went round the major production processes with keen interest and expressed admiration for the disabled soldiers there for keeping the flower in bloom in socialist construction, and encouraged their endeavours.

After the inspection Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili left the letters "the militant friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples who are going through thick and thin together will be conveyed down through generations" and a souvenir at the factory. The factory presented souvenirs to the Chinese guests.

Kim Chong-il Fetes Delegation

SK130215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0038 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) — The Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet this evening in honor of the Chinese party and government delegation with Comrade Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head visiting the province.

Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili and members of the delegation and suite members were invited to the banquet. Present on invitation were members of the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China headed by Wang Zhaoguo, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the league, and the delegation of propaganda workers of the CPC headed by Li Yan, secretary general of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

The banquet was attended by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, together with Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces, and Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK.

Present there were Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; and Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, who are members of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Hwa-son, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Yi Chae-yun, Choe Pok-yon, Paek Chong-won, Kim Chong-hwa and other leading officials of the local party and power bodies and economic organs and generals of the Korean People's Army.

When Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili in company with Comrade Kim Chong-il, Comrade O Chin-u and Comrade Yim Chun-chu, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the attendants warmly welcomed them with loud applause. The national anthems of China and Korea were played.

The banquet was addressed by Yi Chae-yun, member of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee, and Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

Warmly welcoming the delegation's visit to Kangwon Province, Yi Chae-yun said: The people of Kangwon Province have long-standing bonds with the Chinese people and have particular affection, comradeship and intimate feelings toward them.

Kangwon Province is a historical place which is associated with numerous records of the heroic fight waged by fighters of the Chinese people's volunteers in the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists' invasion and which clearly proved the precious truth that if the Korean and Chinese peoples fought courageously in firm unity, they could smash any formidable enemy and emerge victorious without fail.

Saying that each mountain, each field and each river in the province are imbued with priceless blood shed by many fighters of the Chinese people's volunteers, the chief secretary said their noble souls boundlessly faithful to proletarian internationalism will remain alive in our hearts for ever.

Under the correct direction of the distinguished leadership of the Communist Party of China including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese people opened a new political phase in the Chinese revolution, achieved the stability and unity of all nationalities across the country and are now waging a vigorous struggle for socialist modernization, upholding the decisions of the 12th national congress of the party and the first session of the Sixth National People's Congress, he noted, and said:

The Korean people who consider China their great rear regard the shining successes made by the fraternal Communist Party and people of China as their own and warmly hail them.

Just as the Chinese party puts the friendship with our party and our country in the first place in speaking of its relations with other parties and countries, so our party sets it forth as its general policy to be maintained permanently in its external relations to strengthen Korea-China friendship.

The Korea-China friendship is an indestructible friendship which was sealed in blood in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle and has withstood grim tests of history, an invaluable friendship initiated and nursed in person by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese leaders and a common wealth that the two peoples should value and keep in bloom for ever.

The Korean people will as ever make all efforts possible to defend the tradition of this friendship and glorify it generations after generation under the wise leadership of the party centre. They are determined to fight always shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people without the slightest vacillation, whatever tests may crop up in their way.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang and Peng Zhen and to the health of respected Comrade Hu Qili.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with feelings of militant and fraternal friendship. A performance was given by artists at the banquet.

Hu Qili Banquet Speech

SK130219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0047 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of the Chinese party and government delegation, made a speech at the banquet arranged this evening by the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee in honour of the delegation on a visit to Kangwon Province.

He said the delegation has exceptionally pleased to celebrate the national day of the DPRK together with the Korean people and the visit Wonsan. Accompanied by respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il.

Referring to the warm welcome and hospitality accorded the delegation by comrades, leading cadres of party and power bodies and people in Kangwon Province and Wonsan city, he conveyed warm greetings of the Chinese people to the people of Kangwon Province and Wonsan.

Noting that Kangwon Province and Wonsan city are a heroic province and a heroic city well known to the Chinese people, he warmly congratulated the Korean people on the tremendous successes they have made under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea. And he sincerely hoped that they would more beautifully build Wonsan city in the future.

Comrade Hu Qili said the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK were organized very wonderfully and successfully to show the brilliant, militant course of the DPRK and fully prove that the past 35 years since the founding of the DPRK was a most brilliant period in the history of Korea.

He continued: Comrades, more than 30 years have passed since Korea was divided. This is a very abnormal situation. The Communist Party, government and people of China resolutely support the unremitting efforts made for decades by the Workers' Party, government and people of Korea to reunify the country and firmly support the three principles, five-point policy and the reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo set forth by President Kim Il-song.

The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the international affairs of Korea. The question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. This is an irresistible trend of history.

The Chinese and Korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. We fought shoulder to shoulder closely helping in many years of the joint struggle and established the great friendship with blood. Many fine sons and daughters of the Korean people gave priceless aid to us in the period of the revolutionary war in our country. The Chinese people will remember this forever.

The friendship between us which withstood trials of history has today developed on to a new stage through the exchange of intimate visits between the leaders of the two countries and thanks to the common efforts of the two peoples.

The Communist Party, government and people of China set greatest store by this friendship and will do their utmost to further develop it.

In conclusion, he proposed to drink a toast to the good health and longevity of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health of respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il.

REPORTAGE ON USSR DELEGATION FOR NATIONAL DAY

Call on Kim Il-song

SK12001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2228 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 11 received the party and government delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of culture of the USSR.

Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier and foreign minister, and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, were on hand. Also present was N. M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He received a gift from the head of the delegation.

Welcome Meeting at Factory

SK111048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0952 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- A meeting welcoming the Soviet party and government delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of culture, on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held on September 10 at the February 8 vinalon complex.

Hamhung Meeting Speeches

SK120342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A gathering was held at the 8 February vinalon complex on 10 September to welcome the Soviet party and government delegation which has come to our country to participate in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

At the gathering Yi Song-yong, chairman of the People's Committee of Hamhung city, spoke. Saying that he warmly welcomes the Soviet party and government delegation, he noted the achievements which our people have won during the past 35 years in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

Noting the development of the friendly relations between the Korean people and the Soviet people, he said that the Korean people take great pride in having the Soviet people as class brothers and comrades-in-arms and are always deeply interested in the struggle of the people of the Soviet Union, Lenin's fatherland and the world's first socialist state founded by him.

He noted the great successes which the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, are winning in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress, the plenary meeting of the party in November 1982, and the plenary meeting of the party in June this year.

Noting the positive efforts which the Communist party and Government of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people have made, countering the tense situation created due to the nuclear arms buildup and new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, in recent years to defend the security of the Soviet state and preserve and consolidate the peace and security of Europe and the world, he said that he highly assesses the positive initiatives and efforts which the Soviet party and government have taken to ensure the peace and security of Europe and the world.

He said that Korean people, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will as ever strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal Soviet people in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

P.N. Demichev, head of the Soviet delegation, spoke next. He said that during his short visit to Korea he could witness the Korean people's great labor successes, and their lofty zeal and organizational spirit. He said that they are being more clearly displayed through the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

He went on to say: The Soviet people truly rejoice over the great successes which the Korean people have won in the socialist construction under the leadership of the DPRK Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, and are convinced that the industrious Korean people will win new labor successes in the future.

He noted the successes which the Soviet people have won in the struggle to oppose the war maneuvers of the imperialists and to build socialism and communism.

Noting the positive steps which the Soviet party and government have taken to prevent nuclear war, he said that the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists, and the South Korean military circles are scheming to create a cause for tension in order to threaten the security and creative labor of the people in the Far East. He said that the criminal plan to form a military alliance among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul is to oppose the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

He went on to state: The southern half of Korea and Japan are now turning into a large nuclear rocket base and war exercise ground of the United States. The Japanese ruling circles are saying that they will make Japan an unsinkable aircraft carrier. Japan and NATO are colluding more and more with each other in their political and military activities. Continuing the presence of its troops in the southern half of the Korean peninsula, the United States is obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea and scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea. The United States has not fulfilled the resolution of the UN General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement. We empathize with our Korean friends' concern about the prevailing situation and support the DPRK efforts to ensure the peace and the mitigation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

Saying that the Soviet Union resolutely opposes the scheme to frame up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance, he went on to stress: The Soviet people express solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle to reunify Korea peacefully and democratically. The eighth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet held a while ago, reaffirmed this. The Soviet Union does not recognize the South Korean puppet regime but demands the withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. troops backing this puppet regime and threatening the security in this region. The Soviet Union supports the initiatives of the DPRK Government for normalizing the Korean situation, including the proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone and the proposal of the Sixth WPK Congress for reunifying the country by means of establishing a confederal republic of the North and the South. The Soviet people firmly believe that the just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will be victorious and that Korea will certainly be reunified.

PRC, USSR LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

SK112358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received messages of greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China; Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The message of greetings from the party and state leaders of China says the founding of the DPRK was a brilliant fruition of the incomparably arduous revolutionary struggle the Korean people waged for a long period under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, their great leader, and a great change in the history of Korea.

It continues: The Communist Party, government and people of China firmly support the three principles and five-point policy set forth by you Comrade Kim Il-song and your reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The United States must totally withdraw its troops from South Korea. The Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

The China-Korea friendship nursed with much efforts by Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai together with you, Comrade Kim Il-song, has brought about an inspiring development recently through the exchange of close visits between the leaders of our two parties and two countries.

The Communist Party, government and people of China treasure the great Sino-Korean friendship and will make all efforts with might and main to make it shine eternally through generations.

The message of greetings from the party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the USSR Council of Ministers notes that the founding of the DPRK was a great event in the life of the Korean people and opened a broad vista for them to effect a radical socialist change.

It says: The Soviet Union and the DPRK have established the traditional friendship tested along with the flow of time.

The relations between us based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism which were forged by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid are developing favorably in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples.

The tense situation created in the Far East as well as in other parts of the world consequent upon the intensified militarist moves of the U.S. imperialists and their allies today evokes deep apprehensions. Under such conditions unity of our actions and unity of entire socialist countries in the struggle against military threats and for peace and security of the people is of weighty significance.

EVENTS IN PRC, USSR COMMEMORATE NATIONAL DAY

Beijing Envoy Hosts Party

SK120453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, gave a reception at his embassy on September 8 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited to the reception were Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; and other leading personnel concerned. Foreign diplomatic envoys in Beijing were also present on invitation.

The reception was attended by the members of the delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by Ko Chong-sik, minister of natural resources development, and the Korean film delegation headed by Ho Paek-san, vice-minister of culture and art on a visit to China.

In his speech the Korean ambassador to China wished the Chinese people new success in their struggle to realize four modernisations, reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland and retake the sovereignty of Hong Kong.

The Korean people will as always do their utmost to further consolidate and develop the Korean-Sino friendship which will last for generations to come, he said.

In his speech Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, said: President Kim Il-song's policy of national reunification and proposals for the founding of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo indicate the direction of Korea's reunification; they enjoy not only warm support of the entire Korean people but also sympathy and support of the world people.

The Communist Party, government and people of China resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The close visits between the leaders of our two parties and countries in recent years brought the China-Korea relations of friendship and cooperation personally established and developed by Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il-song to a new higher stage.

The Chinese people greatly value the great Sino-Korean friendship. We express the firm belief that through the joint efforts made by the leaders and peoples of our two countries, "the flower of Sino-Korean friendship will bloom even more luxuriantly."

The attendants of the reception raised glasses to the indestructible militant friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian. The reception took place all along in an atmosphere of militant friendship and unity.

Embassy Banquet in Moscow

SK121036 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Our ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, arranged a banquet at the embassy on 8 September. Respectfully placed in the front of the banquet site was the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were V.V. Grishin, member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee; V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.A. Khalilov, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; N.N. Tarasov, minister of light industry of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society; O.B. Rakhmanian, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; L.F. Ilichev, deputy minister of Foreign Affairs; Y.Y. Barybakh, first deputy minister of culture; A.T. Altunin, deputy minister of defense; and other responsible functionaries concerned.

Also invited to the banquet were representatives of various foreign missions in the Soviet Union.

The banquet was attended by the visiting delegation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society led by Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications of our country and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society, the art exhibition delegation of our country, and the art film delegation of our country.

The participants at the banquet drank toasts to the good health and longevity of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and longevity of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the good health and longevity of respected Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The banquet was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Other Celebrations in USSR

SK120934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- A celebration meeting of representatives of the working people in the capital of the Soviet Union was held on September 7 at the railway Central House of Culture in Moscow under the sponsorship of the Moscow City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The meeting was attended by V.V. Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow city party committee; V.I. Dolgikh, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary, of the CPSU Central Committee; K.A. Khalilov, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and other leading personnel concerned as well as representatives of the working people in Moscow.

Invited to the meeting were the delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the society, on a visit to the Soviet Union, Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong and officials of the Korean Embassy in Moscow.

N.N. Tarasov, minister of light industry and chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Committee, in his report said the founding of the DPRK made an important contribution to the cause of ensuring peace on the whole and to the strengthening of the position of socialism in Asia.

Noting that the DPRK has today turned into a developed socialist industrial state, he stated that her international position has risen remarkably. Referring to the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Korea, he said:

The friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples is firmly based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Expressing support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, he declared: The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the government and the entire people of the Soviet Union consistently support the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis.

Earlier, a similar meeting of Alma-Ata public circles was held in Kazakhstan.

A Korean book exhibition and a film week opened also there.

Art Exhibit in Moscow

SK120910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- A Korean fine arts exhibition opened with due ceremony on September 7 at the Soviet State Oriental People's Art Gallery in Moscow on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On display in the exhibition hall are pieces of fine arts, embroidery and handiwork showing part of the chuche-inspired fine arts of Korea daily developing and efflorescing under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and works of ancient fine arts demonstrating the resourcefulness and talent of the Korean people.

Addressing the opening ceremony, G.A. Ivanov, vice-minister of culture of the Soviet Union, said: The exhibition will show the resourceful talent and original artistic technique of the Korean people. Korean ceramic works, handicrafts and embroidery pieces hold a special place in the world.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet and Korean peoples are growing stronger and developing each day, he stressed.

Noting that the Soviet people express support to the Korean people in their struggle for a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, he wished the fraternal Korean people new success in their socialist construction and in their struggle for national reunification.

OTHER EVENTS CELEBRATE 35TH NATIONAL DAY

Two Kims Send Wreaths

SK090544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- Party and government cadres, People's Army soldiers and working people laid wreaths at the Cemetery of the Revolutionary Martyrs on Mt. Taesong on the morning of September 8 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was laid at the epitaph of the cemetery.

A wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee, of the Workers' Party of Korea, was also laid there.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up there.

Present on the occasion were Comrades O Chin-u, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san, Kim Chung-nin, O Paek-yong, O Kuk-yol, Kim Hwan, Paek Hak-nim, So Yun-sok, Hyon Mu-kwang, Chon Pyong-ho, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Chong Kyong-hui, Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, So Kwan-hui, An Sung-hak, Chae Hui-chong and Hong Song-yong, and directors of departments of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, functionaries of the economic organs and public organisations, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, generals of the Korean People's Army, men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, leading personnel of party and power bodies, economic organs and working people's organisations in Pyongyang, soldiers of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces and working people in the city.

Amid the playing of wreath laying music wreaths were laid in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee, the Administration Council, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Public Security, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council and public organisations, and wreaths in the name of scientific, educational, cultural and art, public health and press organs, and factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

The ribbons attached to the wreaths were inscribed with the letters: "Glory to the communist revolutionary fighters!"

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the revolutionary martyrs who had participated in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and devoted their precious lives to the liberation of the fatherland, the freedom and liberation of the people and the building of our genuine people's revolutionary power.

Other Wreaths at Monument

SK090413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- Wreaths were laid on the morning of September 8 before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Honour guardsmen of the Korean People's Army stood before the monument.

Present on the occasion were functionaries of party and power bodies, economic organs and central organs, generals of the Korean People's Army, personages of Pyongyang municipal party and power bodies, soldiers of the Korean People's Army and working people in the city.

Wreaths in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee, the Administration Council and the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, central organs, scientific, educational, public health and press organs, Pyongyang municipal party and power bodies, and other organs were laid before the monument.

Written on the ribbons hanging from the wreaths were the words "Glory to the fallen fighters of the heroic Korean People's Army!"

The attendants honored the memory of the fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army who fell while fighting courageously for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and defence of the revolutionary gains in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Chong Chun-ki Speaks at Film Show

SK070444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA) -- A central photo exhibition celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened at the People's Palace of Culture on September 6.

Hung in place of honour is a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song standing on the side of Lake Chon of Mt. Paektu, the holy mountain of revolution.

Exhibited there are 350 pieces of photographs showing brilliant successes achieved by our people through the application of the chuche idea in all domains of the revolution and construction under the banner of the republic.

Also on display there are photographs showing the great leader's wise leadership of the struggle to found the DPRK after the country's liberation and consolidate and develop it.

Seen in the exhibition hall are photographs on successes made by our people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the struggle of working people for attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, superiority of our socialist system and happy life of our people.

Pictures showing the struggle of the people in the North and South of Korea and overseas compatriots for the independent reunification of the country, active support and solidarity of the world people for our people's just struggle and successes achieved by the DPRK in its external activities during the last 35 years are also exhibited there.

On show are photographs showing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung receiving party and state leaders of various countries of the world and conducting external activities and world people's reverence for the great leader and the dear leader.

An opening ceremony of the exhibition was held on September 6, which was addressed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council.

Pak Song-chol Attends Performance

SK100523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1652 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- The music and dance epic "Song of Glory" was performed by 5,000 artists in Pyongyang on the evening of September 8 at the February 8 House of Culture in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Seeing the performance were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Kang Song-san, Paek Hak-im, So Yun-sok, Myon Mu-kwang, Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang, Kim Kang-hwan, Ho Chong-suk, An Song-hak, Chae Hui-chong and Hong Song-yong.

In the audience were Han Tok-su, chairman of the central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), who is head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, Yi Chin-kuk, head of the congratulatory group of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, Mr. Choe Tok-sin and Mr. Choe Hong-hui, overseas democratic figures, the relay group for conveying loyal letter from the 700,000 Koreans in Japan and members of other Chongnyon delegations, and members of congratulatory groups of overseas compatriots.

The performance was watched also by members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, functionaries of party and power bodies, economic organs and public organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, men of merit, and working people in the city.

Invited there were foreign guests who came to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding, delegations and delegates to the World Health Organisation Southeast Asia regional conference on primary health care, foreign guests staying in our country and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

The performers excellently showed on a great epical canvas the great and glorious immortal revolutionary feats of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-sung who founded the immortal chuche idea, led the Korean revolution along the road of victory with its brilliant rays and thus accomplished the historic cause of national liberation and class liberation and turned our country into a powerful independent socialist state and has strengthened and developed it.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES DELEGATES, KIMCHONG-IL PRESENT

K091819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1644 GMT Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, General secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 8 received delegates of various countries attending celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding. Present on the occasion were head of delegations and delegates of various countries.

Also present were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier and foreign minister.

The heads of delegations and delegates extended warm congratulations to respected Comrade Kim Il-song on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Expressing thanks for this, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MORE FOREIGN DELEGATES

Cuban Delegation

SK130019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chief of the political central direction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

On hand were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; and Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chih-ho, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee. Also present was Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to him from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Bulgarian Delegation**SK130419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 13 Sep 83**

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 12 received the party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic on a visit to our country to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

On hand were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation conveyed a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

DPRK, SOVIET UNIVERSITIES SIGN EDUCATIONAL ACCORD**SK130459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 13 Sep 83**

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- An agreement on educational and scientific cooperation between Kim Il-song University and Lomonosov Moscow State University of the U.S.S.R. was signed on September 12 in Pyongyang.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University, No Song-chan, its vice-president, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of Lomonosov Moscow State University of the U.S.S.R. headed by its vice-president Prof. V.I. Tropin. Also present there was an official of the Soviet Embassy in the city. The agreement was signed by Vice-President No Song-chan and Vice-President V.I. Tropin.

ROK CONDEMNS USSR VETO AT UN ON KAL INCIDENT

SK130227 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP) South Korea Tuesday condemned as a "brazen, shameless and barbaric act" the Soviet veto at the U.N. Security Council of a Western-sponsored resolution on the Sept. 1 downing of a South Korean jetliner.

In a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, South Korea also urged the Soviet Union to comply with its five-point demand put forward earlier by its U.N. observer. It called for the Soviets to provide a full account of the incident, an apology, punishment of those involved, compensation for all losses and a guarantee against the recurrence of such an incident.

The United Nations Security Council Monday night failed to pass a resolution on the Korean airliner incident because of the Soviet veto. The proposed resolution had been endorsed by the United States and eight other countries, which would have been sufficient for its passage should the Soviet Union, one of the five permanent members of the council, not have exercised its veto.

South Korea will continue to exert all possible diplomatic effort to have the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly and other international organizations take appropriate action on the airliner incident, the statement said.

The Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 was shot down by Soviet missiles Sept 1 north of Japan. All 269 people aboard were killed.

We condemn the Soviets' brazen and shameless act of vetoing the proposed U.N. Security Council resolution. We equally condemn the Soviet barbarity that lends support to violence and atrocity and ignores law and morality," the statement said.

"We appreciate the support of those nations that endorsed the proposed resolution, but we regret that the council was not able to take any concrete action because of the veto system."

South Korea will continue to exert diplomatic efforts at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly and other international gatherings to seek international condemnation of the Soviet Union. It noted that the International Civil Aviation Organization, a Montreal-based U.N. agency, is scheduled to convene a special meeting of its council Sept. 15 to respond to a South Korean complaint protesting the Soviet act.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO SEND DELEGATION TO UN

SK140551 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly plans to send a five-member delegation to the U.N. General Assembly opening later this month in connection with a possible U.N. debate on the Korean Air Lines (KAL) airliner incident.

The government, in cooperation with friendly countries, is reportedly making efforts to have the General Assembly discuss the incident, and propose a censuring resolution against the Soviet Union for their hitting down of a Korean Air Line's jumbo jet Sept. 1.

The lawmakers will meet with U.S. and other foreign dignitaries arriving at the United Nations, according to Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, yesterday.

In other developments, the Foreign Affairs Committee will meet tomorrow to adopt a resolution, calling for increasing defense cooperation between Korea and the United States on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty.

Another resolution, also to be adopted by the panel, would concern the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and West Germany.

GOVERNMENT TO CASTIGATE USSR AT ICAO MEETING

SK130737 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP) -- Despite the Soviet veto of a U.N. Security Council resolution that denounced the downing of a South Korean commercial jet, South Korea will continue its diplomatic campaign against the Soviet Union at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly and other international gatherings, government sources said Tuesday.

The Soviet Union vetoed a Western-sponsored resolution deploring the Sept. 1 Soviet shooting down of the South Korean Passenger jet at a meeting of the U.N. Security Council Monday night (EDST). The United States and eight other countries voted in favor of the draft resolution, which constituted a sufficient majority needed to pass the resolution.

At a special session of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) council scheduled to convene Thursday, South Korea and another nations sympathetic to its cause will castigate the Soviet action, the sources said.

South Korea is also considering recommending that the U.N. General Assembly, which opens Sept. 20, debate the Soviet downing of the Korean airliner. Seoul would consult its allies, including Washington, in this regard, the sources said. South Korea is not a member of the United Nations and only has observer status at the world body.

Although the Security Council has failed to pass the resolution on the airliner incident, South Korean officials say, the fact that such Third World countries as Pakistan, Togo and Malta voted for the draft resolution underscored that the issue transcends political ideology. Seoul does not have full diplomatic relations with any of the three countries.

"What is at stake is the dignity of human life and the safety of civil aviation in the future," one official said.

In the Security Council showdown, the Soviet Union and Poland cast negative votes. China, Guyana, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe abstained. Voting for the draft were: France, Jordan, Malta, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Togo, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zaire.

SOVIET REJECTION OF REPARATION REQUEST SCORED

SK130235 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korea strongly condemned as "brazen behavior" the Soviet Union's rejection of Seoul's request for reparations for the losses incurred as a result of the shooting down Sept. 1 of a South Korean commercial airliner with 269 people on board.

The Soviet rejection was tantamount to a brazen act stemming from its failure to recognize its responsibility for the criminal and illegal act of downing the unarmed and defenseless civilian airliner with missiles, a South Korean Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

Commenting on the Soviet rejection, the official said that "Moscow's refusal to accept our legitimate and just demand for the reparation points to the fact that the Soviet Union still retains its brazen attitude, not recognizing its responsibility for the criminal act of downing a commercial airliner."

However, the Korean Government will continue to press for Soviet reparations because it feels Moscow violated international law and practices when it shot down the Korean Air Lines jetliner, the official noted.

South Korea Monday filed a formal request for Soviet compensation through the United States because it has no formal diplomatic ties with Moscow.

GYMNASTIC GROUP TO ATTEND HUNGARIAN TOURNAMENT

SK100122 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Gymnastics Association has organized a 16-member team to send to the world gymnastics championship competition to be held in Budapest, Hungary, from Oct. 23 to 30, a spokesman for the association said Saturday.

The Budapest competition will be an elimination tournament used to select participants in the 1984 summer olympics, he said. The 12 best teams and 36 best individual athletes will be entitled to compete at the Los Angeles Olympiad.

Prior to the Budapest games, South Korea's male athletes will be trained in West Germany and female athletes in Los Angeles, the spokesman said.

CHINA SAID PLANNING TO ATTEND SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK122231 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] According to report of YONHAP news agency from Tokyo, Communist China's XINHUA news agency reported that the Communist Chinese table tennis team is the strongest in the world and will make its debut for the first time in 1988 Olympics, thus suggesting the possibility of Communist China participating in the 1988 Olympics.

XINHUA also reported that Communist China is planning to built modern sports facilities in Beijing to hold the Asian Games in 1990 and a future Olympics. Thus, it suggested a plan for a Beijing Olympics sometime around the year 2000.

KOREA HERALD ON NORTH'S FOREIGN DEBT SITUATION

SK100057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Vienna (YONHAP) -- There are signs that the foreign debt situation in North Korea is becoming worse these days.

It is no secret that the communist state has been in a financial pinch for the past several years because of its repeated economic policy failures.

Compounding the situation, Pyongyang has been bent on introducing high-priced advanced technology and equipment from Western countries, wasting the hard currency reserve.

A growing deficit in international trade is another big economic problem North Korea is facing. The deficit stems from a fall in its commodity exports and sluggish world economic activities. North Korean-made goods are also known for their poor quality.

It was for this reason that the regime has experienced much difficulty in gaining access to foreign currency. The result was that Pyongyang has been virtually disqualified as a borrowing country. To make things worse, the regime has defaulted on those loans which as already, been induced. North Korea thus saw its credit in the international financial market being seriously eroded.

At the end of 1982, Pyongyang had a foreign debt of \$3.5 billion. The size of foreign borrowing may be considered smaller than the foreign debts borne by Brazil and Mexico, but is not so, taking into account the scale of North Korean economy. In short, Pyongyang's debt problem is considered acute.

The seriousness of North Korea's economic plight has become evident by frequent smuggling activities committed by the communist regime since 1972. In one of the shameful smuggling cases, a North Korean first secretary posted in India was caught last May while unlawfully bringing 13 diamonds, 55 wristwatches and five cassette recorders and expensive clothing into the country from Singapore. The first secretary, named Pak Pong-nam, was later expelled from India.

Many other North Korean diplomats have also been engaged in the trafficking and sales of drugs in attempts to mobilize the badly needed hard currency, thereby inviting a wave of international criticism for their behavior. In the past, Pyongyang's foreign service officials were reported to have been engaged in such illicit acts as goods smuggling and drug sales in about 30 countries throughout the world.

North Koreans' behavior, to be sure, reflects the acute shortage of foreign currency in the Communist regime and the seriousness of bad economic conditions there.

North Korea's outstanding foreign debt includes \$600 million in commercial loans and \$240 million in financial loans.

Pyongyang owes \$330 million to Japan; \$270 million to West Germany; \$230 million each to Austria and France and \$200 million to Sweden and another \$200 million to other Western countries. In addition, the regime has borrowed \$700 million from the Soviet Union and \$500 million from Communist China.

It was during the latter part of 1974 when North Korea's debt problem had been exposed to the West. The big jump in oil prices in 1973 was reported to have dealt a hard blow to the Communist state economy. The regime has since defaulted or rescheduled the payment of many loans.

Under these circumstances, most of Western countries have stopped or are unwilling to do business transactions with the debt-ridden communist state. For instance, Finland has virtually scrapped a joint mine development project accord with North Korea. The agreement was reached June last year.

The intensified activities of Pyongyang's propaganda machinery for Kim Chong-il, son and heir apparent of Kim Il-sung who heads the regime, is also contributing to worsening of the debt problem.

Since there are no signs that its principal allies, Moscow and Beijing, will help the North Korean economy in a substantial manner, the communist regime is likely to face a heightened crisis in its foreign debt problem in the days ahead.

PRESIDENT U SAN YU VISITS HUNGARY, BRITAIN

BK091432 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The president and chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu, who has been visiting the Hungarian People's Republic, held talks with the president the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Pal Losoncsi, on bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest at 0845 today.

At 0905, President U San Yu, accompanied by President Pal Losoncsi of the Presidential Council of Hungary, left the state guest house for Cossuth Square in front of the National Assembly building. There President U San Yu and Pal Losoncsi inspected the guard of honor and took the salute. President U San Yu and his wife, Daw Than Shein, and their party, accompanied by President Pal Losoncsi and Madame Losoncsi, then left for Budapest's Ferihegy Airport.

At 1000, President U San Yu and wife, Daw Than Shein, and their party left by special plane for London. Before their departure from the airport, the Burmese delegation released a press communique.

President U San Yu, accompanied by his wife, Daw Than Shein, and party, arrived in London at 1125 to undergo a medical checkup arranged earlier.

President U San Yu and his party were welcomed at the airport by the representative of the queen, Viscount (Boyle); representative of the British Government, Sir (Desmond Logan); British Ambassador to Burma, Nicholas M. Fenn; and Burmese Ambassador to Britain U Myo Aung and his wife.

On the morning of 8 September, President U San Yu and his wife, Daw Than Shein, and members of the Burmese delegation, toured places of historic and cultural interests and vineyards in Tihany near Lake Balaton. President U San Yu and his party were accompanied by the deputy foreign minister of Hungary.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA -- Rangoon, 3 Sept -- The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed U Tin Sein, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 3 Sep 83 p 1 BK]

AMBASSADOR FROM LAOS -- Rangoon, 6 Sept -- The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] have agreed to the appointment of His Excellency Mr Sali Khamsi as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the SRUB. Mr Sali Khamsi had served as director of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and as Laotian ambassador to Japan. Mr Sali Khamsi is at present the ambassador of Laos to India. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 6 Sep 83 p 1 BK]

RATIFICATION OF BORDER AGREEMENT WITH SRV REPORTED

BK121224 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] At its ordinary session held 29-31 August, the SRV Council of State ratified the agreement on the principles for resolving the border problems between Kampuchea and Vietnam. This agreement is a splendid achievement for developing the special relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea. It responds to the aspiration of the two peoples and provides an appropriate opportunity for building a border of peace and friendship between the two countries.

HENG SAMRIN GREETS BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ON BIRTHDAY

BK100704 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of State, sent a congratulatory message to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Central Committee, and chairman of the State Council, on the occasion of his 72d birthday.

The message says: "I take this opportunity to say, once more, how much I appreciate our agreeable relations of fraternal friendship and multisided cooperation which continue to develop and strengthen each day." Chairman Heng Samrin wished the Bulgarian leader happiness and longevity and sent best wishes for good health and new and great success in fulfilling his noble tasks.

GREETINGS SENT ON BULGARIA'S 39TH ANNIVERSARY

Heng Samrin, Chan Si Greetings

BK101010 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, have addressed their sincere greetings and fraternal salutations to Bulgarian leaders on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's national day.

In a message sent to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, the Kampuchean leaders emphasized that the Bulgarian national day carries a double importance.

"On the one hand, the message says, one can say with satisfaction that under your clear-sighted leadership the Bulgarian Communist Party has achieved important results during the past years in the building of developed socialism in Bulgaria. This is nothing less than the result of the unshakable and strong confidence which reside the party and the glorious, audacious, modest and hard-working Bulgarian people.

"On the other hand, the fact that the Bulgarian people are now joyously celebrating their 39th anniversary, suggests success and prosperity for socialism not only for Bulgaria, but for all the socialist community and Marxism-Leninism. We wish you and the entire Bulgarian people good health and new successes in your responsible noble tasks."

On the same occasion, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen sent his warmest greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart Petur Mladenov.

Chen Sim Message

BK100946 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Sep (SPK) -- Chen Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, on Thursday 8 August sent to Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, and chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, his warmest congratulations and most cordial greetings on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the national day (9 September 1944) of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message says, among other things:

It is with a great pleasure that I note that, under the clear-sighted leadership of your party, the laboring people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have further succeeded in the building of developed socialism, which is a good example for our Kampuchean people.

I am firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and multiform cooperation between the two countries and peoples will constantly be strengthened and developed for the benefit of our two peoples as well as benefiting peace and socialism, the message goes on.

The chairman of the National Assembly wished him good health and new successes in carrying out his noble tasks which are full of high responsibility.

REPORTAGE ON LITERACY, SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION MEETING

Heng Samrin Opening Address

BK090906 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at 8 August opening of literacy and supplementary education meeting -- recorded]

[Text] Amid the great elation of the people throughout the country who are emulating one another in successfully carrying out the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee session, thus creating great new achievements to welcome the fifth 7 January national day and the 8 September International Literacy Day, we meet here today in order to sum up and evaluate the 3-year plan on the anti-illiteracy campaign of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. As you all know, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council began this 3-year plan to fight illiteracy throughout the country on 19 June 1980. This plan is now completed. That was an important, necessary and urgent task and a major plan of the party and state aimed at eradicating step by step and further advancing toward completely eradicating illiteracy and at upgrading the cultural levels of our cadres and people. Previous regimes, particularly the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- cheap lackey of the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists -- implemented a policy of (making the people illiterate) so that it would be easy for them to deceive, oppress, exploit and massacre our people.

In response to the appeal of the front and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and to the movement stimulated by the state in the past 3 years, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, thanks to the efforts made by the literacy and supplementary education authorities and committees at all levels, with the support of the comrade Vietnamese experts and, particularly, with the efforts of all the educational cadres and volunteer teachers as well as the close cooperation of various ministries and mass organizations, we have achieved encouraging success in this field.

A number of localities and many people have successfully fulfilled this task. So far, over 55 percent of our cadres, combatants and people, hundreds of localities and a number of wards have overcome illiteracy according to the plan.

On behalf of the party, state and the National Committee for Literacy and Supplementary Education and in my own name, I would like to express my warm welcome at the successes in this field throughout the country, particularly the successes of various outstanding localities and units. [applause]

I warmly hail all compatriots, cadres of all sectors, educational personnel, (?ministries) authorities at all levels and mass organizations for their contributions to this success. However, in carrying out this task, we still have many difficulties and defects due to various causes which have prevented us from fully completing the past 3-year plan to fight illiteracy. For this reason, at this meeting we must thoroughly evaluate our strong and weak points, examine all the objective and subjective causes, and draw good experiences so as to stimulate this movement along a new step aimed at successfully fulfilling the targets, tasks and goals defined by the state in the second 3-year plan. At the same time, we must award and praise those units which have recorded outstanding feats in implementing the first 3-year plan.

Dear comrades and friends: In this meeting, you will hear the joint report of the National Committee for Literacy and Supplementary Education and separate reports by the outstanding localities and units. Based on the joint evaluation and the good experiences to be drawn from this meeting, you should thoroughly discuss and exchange views on the targets, tasks, goals and measures for the second 3-year plan. On the basis of the ideas unanimously agreed upon during this meeting, each comrade must strive resolutely to turn the ideas into practical deeds in his locality, sector or unit and make every effort to score more brilliant achievements.

In conclusion, I once again sincerely thank and praise the comrade representatives of the literacy and supplementary and education committees attached to various ministries, departments, mass organizations, provinces, municipalities and localities, the comrade Vietnamese experts, the comrades in the (?propaganda) units and all the comrades and friends present here for making every effort to overcome all obstacles in order to eradicate illiteracy and upgrade the cultural level for our compatriots, thus achieving satisfactory success. [applause]

I wish all the comrades and friends good health, firm unity, happiness and success. I also wish this meeting a fruitful and brilliant outcome. [applause]

Chen Soth Address

BK110927 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Speech by Chen Soth, member of KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of Council of Ministers, minister of planning, and member of the National Committee for Literacy and Supplementary Education, at the closing of the summing-up meeting of the first 3-year plan for supplementary education and against illiteracy on 10 September in Phnom Penh -- recorded]

[Text] The meeting to sum up and evaluate the results of the 3-year plan for fighting against illiteracy and for supplementary education of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council was held for 3 days and achieved satisfactory results. After hearing the general report of the national committee and the additional reports of representatives of all levels of vanguard units, members of the audience debated, exchanged views, and agreed on the following important issues:

During the past 3 years, although we encountered many difficulties and despite the fact that supplementary education and the fight against illiteracy are new for us, we managed to achieve commendable results through a persistent and constant struggle. A total of 567,240 people -- or 55.29 percent -- out of all illiterates throughout the country have been saved from illiteracy, as have 436 villages, 243 localities, and 21 districts and wards. Along with this, the supplementary education movement has been developing each year. So far, we have students attending every level of education. In fact, there are 231,885 students now attending classes at every type of school. This result reflects the clear-sighted and just leadership of the party, state, and the front, and the attention paid by every level of the state authorities and the committee for fighting against illiteracy and for supplementary education. Every section of state institutions and mass organizations has cooperated well with the education section. Cadres, teaching personnel, people, and a great number of students volunteered to actively teach and learn. The movement to fight against illiteracy and for supplementary education has been staunchly supported by our people throughout the country. In particular, we have received precious material and moral assistance from the Vietnamese experts attached to ministries, municipal and provincial departments, associated Vietnamese municipalities and provinces, and various humanitarian organizations.

Comrades and friends, members of our meeting unanimously agreed on the objectives, tasks, and targets for the second 3-year plan expressed in the general report, in particular on the following important points:

-- Strive to eradicate illiteracy at the end of the second 3-year plan for every type of illiterate in accordance with the set conditions, in particular in the highland areas and mountainous zones where illiterates of the cadre and combatant categories should be saved first.

-- Expand and further strengthen classes and every type of school appropriate to regions, and conditions of learners. However, attention should be paid to expand and strengthen supplementary schools in municipalities and provinces to quickly raise the cultural level and quality for leading cadres at every level, and for young pioneers who, at the end of the second 3-year plan, important cadres -- 100 percent of them from district level upwards and 50 percent of important cadres at locality level -- should have completed the first degree of education.

-- The second degree must be expanded extensively throughout the country to raise another cultural level for illiterates who have just become literates to prevent their return to illiteracy.

-- Make efforts to gather school-age children and ~~and~~ ^{have} them attend general knowledge classes and strive to round up children who cannot fulfill conditions for attending regular general knowledge schools so that they too can learn through every form so as to gradually eradicate the source of new illiterates who will increase yearly.

Beloved audience, to achieve the set goals and targets, each section, each locality, and each unit must carefully sum up and evaluate the results of the past first 3-year plan. Careful examination of weak and strong points and their real causes must be made. These should then be discussed and effective measures taken in accordance with the real situation of each locality in order to advance toward achieving good results at the end of each year and at the end of our second 3-year plan. Among those measures, attention must be paid to establishing a census and assessing the cultural level of every type of people. Based on statistics from this cultural level, well-planned programs must be set up. The state authorities, mass organizations, every level of authority at locality and unit levels, and the committee for fighting against illiteracy and for supplementary education will carry these out. Along with this, the education section at every level should be able to make careful daily inspection for the state authorities and the literacy committee at their respective level.

Heng Samrin Closing Address

BK121147 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at 10 September closing of literacy and supplementary education meeting -- recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots: After toppling the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists -- on 7 January 1979, simultaneously with the tasks of national defense and construction, thus making our country become gradually stable and developed, our party and state set up a campaign to fight illiteracy throughout the country. This is an important, necessary, and most urgent revolutionary task: To permanently eradicate illiteracy and upgrade the cultural level of our cadres, workers, personnel, combatants, youth, and people. [applause]

In the past 3 years, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and with the close attention paid by the authorities and the literacy and supplementary education committees at all levels, over 560,000 cadres, workers, personnel, combatants, youth, and people have already overcome illiteracy. [applause]

A number of districts and wards and hundreds of communes and units have overcome illiteracy under and according to the plan. At the same time, each year the supplementary education movement has been promoted step by step. Among the tens of thousands of our cadres, workers, personnel, combatants, youth, and people who are in the primary education level, more than 4,000 have received primary education certificates and over 300 others have graduated from the secondary education school. At present, in many areas throughout our fatherland -- from the plain to the mountainous and forest areas, from the interior of the country to the border area and even the outlying, remote, and sparsely populated area; and in the countryside, towns, factories, enterprises, ministries, and offices -- hundreds of thousands of our compatriots and our revolutionary forces are fighting and preparing themselves to fight against the enemies while struggling to carry out the production drive and upgrade their own cultural level. [applause]

Thanks to this supplementary education campaign, various tasks, such as the supervision, control, combat, national defense, production, and the ensurance of security and social order have been carried out successfully.

On behalf of the party and state, the national committee for literacy and supplementary education, and in my own name, I proudly hail all compatriots, cadres, workers, personnel, combatants, authorities, mass organizations, literacy committees at all levels, educational personnel, teachers, volunteer teachers, and monks for their contribution to this brilliant success.

Although we are proud of and encouraged by this outcome, it still does not meet the requirement of our revolutionary tasks. Our revolution is now at a new stage. We cannot defend and build our beloved fatherland with people who have low cultural levels. Our genuine socialist regime cannot depend only on loyalty, firm political and ethical stands, bravery, and revolutionary pride; it needs citizens who have higher knowledge so that they can grasp higher scientific technology for heightening the yield of their labor and production and upgrading their supervision and control capabilities. For this reason, following the First 3-Year Plan, our party and state have set up the Second 3-Year Plan in order to permanently eradicate illiteracy throughout the country and upgrade the cultural levels of our compatriots. Each locality and each unit must strive to open all forms of literacy classes suitable for the working time of our compatriots and strengthen and develop all categories of supplementary education classes and schools. Particularly, regular supplementary education schools should be opened in provinces and towns in order to raise the cultural standard of our leading cadres at all levels and the pioneer youths.

Separate regular supplementary education schools for the youths of the ethnic nationalities should be opened. The cultural level is the primary and necessary basis for reaching and upgrading knowledge in all other subjects. I am firmly convinced that all compatriots will clearly grasp the role and significance of the literacy and supplementary education work which is a task contributing to defending the revolutionary state power, to building and developing cadres, to increasing the yield of production, and to developing cadres, to increasing the yield of production, and to developing the national economy and culture.

The leading cadres in the party, state, front, mass organizations, and various production units must enhance their leadership and attention in order to stimulate and monitor this work in their localities and units. They must have a high sense of responsibility toward the party and state and know how to use the production forces and closely coordinate the leadership in combat for national defense, in production, political affairs, and various other main tasks with the leadership in the work to eradicate illiteracy. They must prepare various measures appropriately and solve all difficulties in a timely manner in order to create favorable conditions for stimulating the illiteracy eradication movement.

Cadres, educational personnel, and all compatriots whose knowledge is quite high should be kind enough to pass their knowledge to the uneducated or those who have low cultural levels. Compatriots, cadres, workers, personnel, and combatants who still do not know how to read and write or have low cultural levels must strive to overcome all obstacles and study hard in order to obtain good results. [applause] Cadres, party members, members of the core groups, and youths must set good examples by studying hard. [applause] The elders, monks, front members, and propaganda units must actively help this movement according to their respective tasks. [applause]

I wish all compatriots and combatants throughout the country success in your study. I wish all educational personnel, teachers, and volunteer teachers success in your teaching. I wish all localities and units greater successes in the campaign to promote literacy and supplementary education in order to successfully fulfill the Second 3-Year Plan and all other revolutionary tasks for the defense and construction of our beloved fatherland. [applause]

Radio Summation

BK101137 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Sep (SPK) -- In an editorial broadcast today, the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio greets the summing-up meeting of the National Committee for Fighting Illiteracy.

Drawing attention to the fact that this meeting coincides with the 18th anniversary of the International Literacy Day (8 September), the national radio stressed:

This recapitulative meeting of the movement against illiteracy clearly shows that the KPRP, which is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, pays great attention to raising the level of technical and cultural knowledge among the worker-peasant class. This is different from previous regimes under which, far from favoring studies, means were sought to plunge the people into obscurantism to facilitate their oppression.

In particular, the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- out and out lackey of the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists -- which practiced Maoism, closed all schools, destroyed all school books, and massacred hundreds of thousands of students, student teachers, intellectuals....

Following the toppling of the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique (7 January 1979), the PRK party and government paid particular attention to restoring education. Article 22 of the PRK Constitution stipulates the state's preoccupation with raising the people's level of knowledge and education. The KPRF considers ignorance and illiteracy enemies of the revolution.

The successes which achieved so far, though considerable, are still not enough, the radio stresses. However, they bear great significance, for they reflect the immense efforts made by our government, mass organizations, teachers, monks, armed forces, and people to ensure that everyone is educated, and make it incumbent upon us to make greater efforts, notes the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio.

INTELLECTUALS CONDEMN POL POT ERA CRIMES

BK120659 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] A meeting of intellectuals and clergymen was held this morning at the office of the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association to condemn crimes committed against the Kampuchean people during its rule for 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists.

Attending the meeting as guests of honor were, among others, Comrade Men Chhan, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chan Ven, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Superior Bonse Tep Vong, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and the comrades ministers, deputy ministers, leaders of various ministries and offices, representatives of the mass organizations, intellectuals, nationalities, local and foreign journalists, and television crew and cameramen.

After Comrade Men Chhan made the opening speech, Comrade Vandy Kaon read a memorandum summing up crimes committed against the Kampuchean people by the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys -- Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan -- in the years of 1975-78. Then, Comrade Chem Snguon read a petition concerning the crimes committed in the years 1975-78 by the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys -- Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan; and Comrade Chan Ven read the resolution adopted by the PRK National Assembly at its fifth session.

Later on, representatives of the Kampuchean people of all strata, such as school teachers, intellectuals, health personnel, artistic groups, monks and ethnic nationalities, took turns to express their opinions and great indignation at the bloodthirsty and genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique for massacring 3,314,768 innocent people, including peasants, monks, ethnic nationalities, workers, officials, writers, journalists, boys, and girls.

All the representatives also vehemently condemned the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, for obstinately refusing to accept the facts in Kampuchea and for supporting the traitorous Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan groups with an aim of obstructing the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

At the same time, all representatives appealed to all clergymen, intellectuals, international organizations, people, and particularly teachers throughout the world, to condemn the genocidal crimes of the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and any countries which support this clique and to expel the Pol Pot surrogate from the UN seat.

VOFA CITES SON SANN ON 'VIETNAMIZATION'

BK120921 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 10 Sep 83

["Special report": "Vietnam's Plan To Assimilate Kampuchea"]

[Text] Son Sann, prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, disclosed this week that Vietnam is currently in the process of the Vietnamization of Kampuchea at a very dangerous speed and appealed to all countries to pay attention to and help his small nation, which has now become the victim of Vietnam's unscrupulous ambition.

Speaking at a news conference in Washington last Wednesday, Son Sann said that up to the present, Vietnam has sent as many as 600,000 Vietnamese people to settle in Kampuchea; this number does not include 180,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in that country. Another tragic fact, according to Son Sann, is that in the next few years it will be impossible to identify who are Vietnamese and who are Kampuchean in Kampuchea. Besides the heavy suppression of the people who oppose its Heng Samrin regime, Vietnam has now resorted to the silent aggression against the Kampuchean race by forcing the Kampucheans to marry Vietnamese and learn the Vietnamese language. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese newcomers are also required to learn Cambodian in order to further strengthen ties between the two people.

Son Sann's disclosure reaffirms the reports from military and diplomatic circles as well as from relief agencies in Phnom Penh which say that Vietnam has intensified its suppression of the Kampuchean people while continuing to send its population into Kampuchea and launching propaganda against the Kampuchean patriotic side. A military report revealed that from late last year to now, 7,000 Vietnamese have resettled in Kampuchea. In August alone 1,000 Vietnamese were sent into Kampuchea. Schools in Kampuchea are ordered to teach the Vietnamese language and readjust their educational system to conform with Vietnam's. Kampuchean soldiers have been forced to attend political indoctrination classes.

In addition to the attempt to change the Kampuchean people's way of thinking, in the administration of the country, Vietnam has launched a cooperation program between provinces of the two countries. It should be noted that Vietnam itself still lacks knowledge of modern technology, tools, equipment, and resources. Therefore, Vietnam must have something more important behind this scheme. In other words, such cooperation will allow Vietnam to send its people, disguised as specialists, into Kampuchea to infiltrate and control all administrative bodies at all levels.

Worse still, Vietnam has also employed the tactic of using the Kampucheans to get rid of Kampuchea by recruiting Kampuchean youths to undergo an espionage training course in Vietnam before assigning them to gather information about movements of the resistance groups along the Thai-Kampuchean border and by having Kampuchean soldiers plunder the people and put the blame on the Khmer Serei side.

No matter how neatly their schemes were designed, Vietnam can never conceal its real desire for permanent occupation of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people are now aware of Vietnam's true nature and can no longer tolerate its rule. More and more Kampucheans have now joined the Khmer Serei side to oppose Vietnam's illegal act and violation of the UN Charter.

The Kampuchean combatants have been fighting bravely to liberate the country from the Vietnamese occupation despite their lack of modern weapons, while the aggressors receive assistance worth \$3-6 million daily from a big power and have modern weapons to brutally and mercilessly massacre the Kampuchean people.

With its intention to uphold righteousness and justice, Voice of Free Asia wishes to resound Son Sann's appeal for attention and support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to fight against Vietnam's colonialism so as to build an independent, sovereign, and neutral Kampuchea once again.

VOICE CALLS ON UN TO TAKE STEPS FOR SRV PULLOUT

BK130659 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People Appeal to the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly to Take Necessary Measures To Pressure the Vietnamese To Immediately Withdraw All of Their Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea"]

[Text] The 38th session of the UN General Assembly will be held on 20 September. The past four sessions of the UN General Assembly invariably adopted resolutions calling for the Vietnamese to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny without any external interference and through free elections under the UN supervision. Moreover, the International Conference on Kampuchea, convened by the United Nations in 1981 and attended by more than 90 countries, unanimously adopted a declaration demanding an unconditional and total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

The international community, especially the ASEAN countries which are Kampuchea's neighbors and which have been directly threatened, as well as the United Nations and the ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea, have made every effort to resolve the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the resolutions of the past four UN General Assembly sessions in order to restore independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and nonaligned status of Kampuchea as well as peace and stability in the entire Southeast Asia. But up to now when the UN General Assembly is about to examine the Kampuchean problem for the fifth time, there has been no progress on the resolution of this issue. What is the cause obstructing the resolution of the Kampuchean problem?

All peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries in the world clearly realize the obstacle to the resolution of the Kampuchean problem. The Hanoi authorities, who are the aggressors against Kampuchea in violation of the UN Charter and international law, do not withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The complete withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea is the key to resolve the Kampuchean problem. Democratic Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not have any right to flagrantly and barbarously invade and occupy Kampuchean territory. They cannot create any pretext as an excuse for their aggression in Democratic Kampuchea -- a sovereign state. The total and unconditional withdrawal of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea is a principle that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors must categorically respect. It is the UN General Assembly's resolution and the demand of the overwhelming number of countries in the international community. But up to now, the Vietnamese have arrogantly and savagely trampled under their feet the UN Charter, the UN General Assembly resolutions, and the international community's demands.

On the Kampuchean battlefield, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent more reinforcement troops from Vietnam. They have increased their suppression, arrests, and massacre of the Kampuchean people with all their means. They have stepped up the implementation of their Vietnamization policy by sending millions of Vietnamese nationals to permanently settle on Kampuchean territory, stealing ricefields, farm lands, villages, and houses of the Kampuchean people and massacring the Kampuchean people.

On the international scene, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have staged all dark diplomatic maneuvers aimed at legitimizing their aggression in Kampuchea and making everybody accepting their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have violated and committed aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and massacred the Kampuchean people for nearly 5 years. The entire Kampuchean nation and people have suffered a lot from this aggression. Many Kampucheans were killed, and others separated from their relatives. Therefore, the entire Kampuchean nation and people hope that the 38th session of the UN General Assembly will take effective measures to pressure the Hanoi authorities to immediately give up their war of aggression in Kampuchea by promptly and completely withdrawing their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and not let them to prolong their war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean race.

The Kampuchean nation and people hope that the 38th session of the UN General Assembly will defeat the tricks of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their company as it did in previous years. The Kampuchean nation and people hope that the 38th UN General Assembly session will unite to vote more overwhelmingly than in previous years for the support of the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations in order to defend the Kampuchean people's right to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, for international law, the UN Charter, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and peace in the whole world.

VOICE SCORES SRV PLAN FOR INDOCHINA FEDERATION

BK110611 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Is Not Going To Abandon Its Indochinese Federation Strategy"]

[Text] On 6 September, Vietnamese Prime Minister Phan Van Dong told AFP in Hanoi that Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea must share a common destiny, cooperate with one another in every field, and assist one another in their national construction and defense. The doctrine of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea sharing common destiny is the outdated Indochinese Federation doctrine of the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists. This doctrine was set up long ago by the Hanoi Vietnamese, when they founded the Indochinese Communist Party half a century ago. According to this doctrine, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea must be fused into one country, one party, one people, one army, and one economy under the banner of the Indochinese federation, which is to be 100 percent in the diabolic grip of the Vietnamese.

With this criminal aim in mind, the Hanoi Vietnamese have successively carried out activities, particularly after the reunification of north and south Vietnam when the Le Duan Vietnamese openly and barbarously carried out activities both in Laos and in Kampuchea. Vietnam has swallowed Laos. However, in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese have been repeatedly defeated. That is why the Le Duan Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to attack and brutally occupy Kampuchea. And now this war of aggression also has been defeated. For almost 5 years now the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have done their best but cannot swallow Kampuchea to achieve their Indochinese federation strategy.

Furthermore, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have also been bogged down and are in an impasse more and more in every field. On the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are, strategically speaking, in a position of impasse and defeat. For the Vietnamese, the situation has changed from clamor of 1979 into silence, and they are a loss for initiatives. They have also been attacked from every direction by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas.

Meanwhile, in Vietnam, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' war of aggression in Kampuchea has ruined Vietnam, economically and financially. The Vietnamese people are very angry with the Le Duan clique.

On the international scene, the Le Duan Vietnamese have been disgracefully exposed as aggressors, expansionists, and exterminators of the Kampuchean race who are attempting to annex Kampuchean territory and set up the Indochinese Federation and to use it as their own outpost -- and that of their Soviet masters -- to implement the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionist and aggressive strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

However, despite being in this difficult situation, so far, there has been no sign that Vietnam is prepared to abandon its policy of aggression and expansion in Kampuchea, Indochina, and Southeast Asia. The above statement of Pham Van Dong clearly indicates that Vietnam is still sticking to its outdated doctrine, according to which the three countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea must share a common destiny -- meaning the formation of the Indochinese federation under Vietnamese control.

The entire Kampuchean nation and people categorically oppose this doctrine of an Indochinese Federation according to which Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea must share a common destiny. The Kampuchean nation and people love peace, want to live peacefully and equally, and mutually respect one another's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity in accordance with the five-point principle recognized by the international community.

However, they absolutely refuse to live with any foreigner as his servant or allow him to annex their territory and exterminate their race.

The Kampuchean nation and people are determined to carry on the struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are chased out of Kampuchean territory. This is to preserve the Kampuchean race and allow Kampuchea to remain an independent, neutral, and nonaligned state in which the Kampuchean people have the right to self-determination as masters of their destiny like all other nations and peoples in countries the world over.

As for peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, they also cannot accept the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' Indochinese Federation doctrine because this is against the principles of the UN Charter and international law. If Vietnam can swallow Kampuchea and achieve its Indochinese Federation plan, then the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists will threaten the security and the lives of neighboring countries.

Therefore, Pham Van Dong's above statement will make countries in the region raise their vigilance against all kinds of Vietnamese maneuvers, and make them realize more clearly the need to unite and cooperate with all peace- and justice-loving and independent countries the world over to pressure the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are compelled to withdraw all of their aggressor forces from Kampuchea as prescribed by the UN General Assembly resolutions, so that the Kampuchean people can determine their future themselves without any outside interference, and Kampuchea can remain independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned, which will benefit peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia as well as in the world.

VONADK REPORTS ON CLASHES IN MEKONG REGION

BK130832 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] According to reports from Vietnam, at present there are more aspects to the struggle of the Vietnamese people in the Mekong delta region against the Le Duan clique's warmongering policy.

Killings of savage Le Duan cadres, circulation of leaflets denouncing Le Duan -- the ringleader of the murderers -- and appealing to the Vietnamese people of all strata to rise, struggle and topple the fascist and dictatorial regime of the Le Duan clique occurred everywhere -- in small and big towns as well as in rural areas.

According to a report, in August there were three killings of savage cadres sent by Le Duan to control the Mekong Delta region.

100 FLEE SRV AREAS TO JOIN DK GUERRILLAS

BK110327 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] On 28 August, in Phnum Sampeou District, Battambang Province, more than 100 people fled their villages to join our national army and guerrillas. The reason was that they could no longer live under the Vietnamese enemy.

They were most welcomed and warmly received by our national army and guerrillas, which provided them all possible assistance and assured their peaceful existence in our Democratic Kampuchean zone. All of this deeply touched our people.

During their almost 5-year stay in zones controlled by the Vietnamese enemy, They said that they never knew of the atmosphere of fraternity and cordiality that they have found by living with our national army and guerrillas. They also said our people are currently suffering in zones temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy. They constantly witnessed starvation, poverty, and painful separation. Therefore, our people eagerly await our national army and guerrillas to liberate them from the Vietnamese enemy as they waiting for the rains to work their fields.

As for our people who have escaped the Vietnamese enemy's area, they pledge to unite with our national army and guerrillas to fight vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are quickly chased out of our Kampuchean territory and to liberate our entire people and so that they can return to their homes and resume their normal lives.

VODK SAYS 316 VIETNAMESE KILLED IN AUGUST

BK120344 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] In August, our comrades-in-arms on the Siam Reap-Route 6 battlefield killed 316 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 265 others for a total of 581 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 350,000 punji stakes and dug 250 punji pitfalls. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Siam Reap-Route 6 battlefield!

VODK REPORTS ON AUGUST BATTLE FIGURES

BK130708 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Last August, our comrades-in-arms on the Chhep-Thalebarivat-Preah Vihear battlefield killed 134 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 139 others for a total of 273 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 855,500 new spikes, and dug 350 new punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Chhep-Thalebarivat-Preah Vihear battlefield!

U.S., REAGAN REACTION TO KAL INCIDENT SCORED

BK130644 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[PARASON 13 September commentary: "Reagan's Trick in Making Preparations for a Nuclear War Will Certainly Be Smashed"]

[Text] It has been 2 weeks already that the Reagan administration and the administrations of certain pro-U.S. countries have relentlessly made an outcry day and night about the downing of the South Korean Boeing-747 plane in the Sea of Okhotsk. They have claimed that the Soviet Union shot down the South Korean airliner, causing the 269 passengers on board to be missing, and that such an act was barbarous and inhumane. At the same time, they have called on the world people to join with them in opposing the Soviet Union.

Like on several previous occasions, this time the word 'humanitarianism' has been used as the pretext by the White House murderers. It is worthy of note to see that amidst the outcry, they have pretentiously held aloft their so-called sense of humanitarianism. At the same time, they have kept their mouth shut about the violation of Soviet airspace by that plane, which even flew over certain military strategic areas.

It is well known that in the history of international civil aviation, there have been several occasions in which civilian planes have lost their way by flying off course because of the malfunctioning of certain instruments or poor weather conditions. Nevertheless, never has one of them used an excuse as was used in the case of the KAL plane incident, because they have only gone about their commercial business. Therefore, it can be said definitely that the flight path of the South Korean Boeing-747 plane was absolutely abnormal and was never similar to any others in the history of international civil aviation.

The Soviet TASS news agency has completely and clearly exposed to the world people the intentional encroachment on the Soviet sovereignty of that KAL plane with an inarguable premeditated plan. Something must be noted in this case. Is it a pardonable act for a plane which has encroached upon the sovereignty of another country by flying for several hours over several hundred kilometers, over the latter's military strategic areas, as the KAL plane did? If it were a pardonable act, any other encroachments on the sovereignty of other countries would have been considered legitimate. If that were the case, what would become of this world? Wouldn't it become a world in which the imperialist aggressors were able to do anything at whim? Is it pardonable for a civilian airliner to fly against the internationally recognized aviation rule by flying off its flight path over other countries?

If such an act is pardonable, the international aviation regulations should be scrapped. If so, would the U.S. air bandits and their henchmen be able to fly everywhere in this world? If such a major spy flight was not promptly punished, who would be able to guarantee that several more such notorious spy flights would not occur again, and that the country whose airspace was violated would not be attacked in a surprise raid in the future, especially while the world situation remains as tense as it is nowadays?

Therefore, the outcry made by the U.S. imperialists in unison with their other imperialist allies over the South Korean Boeing-747 incident cannot be construed as anything else but a premeditated plan mapped out by them with the aim of diverting world attention from the question of peace and disarmament, including nuclear weapons, which is the world's number one issue at present, and at covering up their ill-intention by using the KAL civilian airliner to intrude into Soviet airspace, which is considered a most cruel act.

They do so to continue their slanderous attack and opposition to the Soviet Union, especially against its world-renowned peace initiatives. All this is aimed at allowing the Reagan administration and its allies to push ahead with making preparations for a nuclear war by, first of all, installing several hundred MX (as heard) and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

The WASHINGTON POST newspaper on 9 September reported that the United States would discontinue holding negotiations with the Soviet Union on the banning of nuclear arms tests because it still sees it necessary to resolve certain important problems in its nuclear weapons program. This report clearly shows that the United States is trying to gain an edge over the Soviet Union with regard to the possession of nuclear weapons so that it can become the world hegemonists. We can now see that the Reagan administration's outcry about the South Korean Boeing-747 incident is filled with numerous cunning, notorious and barbarous schemes. It is a deceptive plan aimed at allowing the United States to make preparations for a nuclear war in a more earnest and dangerous manner.

Nevertheless, the present era is not one in which the imperialists are able to act big as they could do in the past. Mankind has come to see more clearly that the hands of the U.S. imperialists are still stained with blood. Thus, any scheme employed by them in using the word 'humanitarianism' as the pretext to wipe out mankind is certainly bound to be smashed.

TECHNICAL SUPPLY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRV VISIT

BK121012 Vientiane KPL in English 0853 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 1 [date as received] (KPL) -- a delegation of the Equipment and Technical Supply Ministry, led by its acting-minister, Thongsouk Saisangkhi, on September 10 left here to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for a friendship visit. The delegation will also exchange experiences in the field and will review the implementation of various contracts previously signed. The 1984 cooperation plan will be also discussed by the Lao and Vietnamese sides.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Khamphon Phouipaseut, acting minister of construction, and the Vietnamese economic counselor to Laos.

GREETINGS TO BULGARIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK091319 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 9 (KPL) -- Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Executive Committee of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR and the People's Supreme Assembly, on September 8 jointly sent a message of greetings to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Executive Committee of the BCP, chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB].

"In commemoration of the 39th National Day of the PRB, on behalf of the LPRP, PSA, government and people of the Lao PDR, we have a great pleasure to extend our warmest congratulations and best wishes to you, and through you to the BCP, National Assembly, government and fraternal people of the PRB," the message wrote.

The Lao leaders, in their greetings message, further hailed the glorious achievements gained by the Bulgarian people during the past 39 years, with the effective assistance and cooperation from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the construction of developed socialism in Bulgaria.

"As a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and of the Warsaw Treaty members' state, the PRB has actively contributed to the strengthening of socialist influence and in defence of peace and security in the Balkan Peninsula, and in Europe and the world", the Lao leaders hailed.

The Lao leaders, in addition, expressed gratitude to the BCP, government and fraternal people of Bulgaria for their material and spiritual support to the Lao revolutionary cause.

Touching on friendship relations, the Lao leaders also expressed sentiment of satisfaction to observe the continued consolidation of good relations between the Lao PDR and the PRB, which, in particular, have developed and stepped up qualitatively since the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

The Lao leader wished for further developed and consolidated friendship relations and cooperation between parties, governments and peoples, for the interest of the two countries and the interest of peace and socialism.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, also sent National Day greetings to Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of Bulgaria.

Bulgarian Embassy Holds Reception

BK101120 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane Sept 10, (KPL) -- The People's Republic of Bulgaria's Embassy in Laos, on September 9, held here a reception to mark its 39th national day.

Present on the occasion were Colonel-General Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party CC, head of the Organizing Committee of the Party CC, head of the Organizing Committee of the Party CC; Thongsing Thammavong, alternate-member of the Party CC, minister of culture; and other high ranking officials.

A toast for the enhancement of friendship relations between parties, governments and peoples of the two countries were proposed by the guests and host.

Col General S. Vignaket further extended best wishes of new greater successes to the fraternal Bulgarian people in national developed social construction.

The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendship atmosphere.

HAND GRENADE DAMAGES AEROFLOT'S BANGKOK OFFICE

BK130947 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] A powerful hand grenade exploded at the office of the Soviet Airline Aeroflot on Silom Road early this morning, shattering glass panes and damaging steel shutters, authorities said. Police and military spokesman believe the attack with an M-26 grenade was a "threat" linked to the Soviet destruction on September 1 of a South Korean jumbo jetliner with 269 persons aboard, including eight Thais.

No one was killed in the explosion which took place at about 3:45 a.m. near the general manager's office of the airline's premises located on the ground floor of the Saladaeng Building at the corner of Soi Saladaeng and Silom Road. Damage was estimated at 40,000 baht. A Thai watchman asleep on the other side of the office was not hurt by the blast.

The damaged windows and steel shutter is on the side of Soi Saladaeng where the office of acting General Manager Mr Viktor Klechtchenkov [spelling as published] is located. No important documents or effects inside the office were damaged by the grenade blast, police said.

More than 30 policemen, including Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon arrived at the scene for an inspection soon after the explosion took place. Police believed that the attackers had come by their motorcycle from the direction of the neighbouring Dusit Thani Hotel. They then turned at the corner of Saladaeng where they hurled the grenade before the attackers sped away through Soi Saladaeng to Sathon Road, police added.

Public Relations Manager of Aeroflot Tan C. Chanchaikun this morning said that the office where nine Thai staff and two Russians are employed would continue to carry on with routine work from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Earlier, the office here had received a letter threatening to blow up an Aeroflot passenger airliner, but nothing had happened, he said.

Two uniformed police from Thung Mahamek have been assigned to guard the Aeroflot office after the attack, said police. Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot this morning said that the Russian authorities had not officially asked for protection from Thai police.

BURMESE CP 'GUERRILLAS' ILLEGALLY CROSS BORDER**'Intrude' Into Villages**

BK120239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Border Patrol Police [BPP] have been ordered to repulse about 200 Burma Communist Party [BCP] guerrillas who intruded into two villages in Mae Ai District on Saturday. According to a BPP source, the intrusion caused panic among 600 villagers who fled their homes to seek temporary shelter at a dam.

The source said a fully-armed BCP force, believed to be under the leadership of Abi, intruded into Ban Chana and Ban Nana-uan of Tambon Mae Ai on Saturday. Although the purpose of the intrusion is still unclear, the local BPP unit believes the communist forces were looking for food while waiting for reinforcements of about 700 men believed to be on their way from the Burmese town of Pangsang.

The BCP has been fighting with Shan United Army forces under drug kingpin Khun Sa for control of a mountainous border stronghold near here. The BPP source also said that at least five BCP men have been charged with illegally crossing the border after they slipped into Thailand to seek medical treatment at Chiang Mai provincial hospital on September 2.

'Forced to Withdraw'

BK120829 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Border Patrol Police (BPP) yesterday drove back about 200 Burma Communist Party (BCP) guerrillas who intruded into two villages in Mae Ai District of this northern province last Saturday, a BPP source said. The intrusion into Ban Chana and Ban Namuan caused 700 panicked villagers to flee their homes to seek temporary shelter at a dam for fear that the presence of the BCP men might prompt Shan rebels to attack their villages. After a negotiation between the BPP and BCP representatives, the BCP men were forced to withdraw from Thai soil yesterday afternoon, the source said. The source said the villagers were expected to return to their homes yesterday. He said the BPP expected that heavy fighting between Shan rebels and BCP guerrillas will occur along the Thai-Burmese border soon.

COMMUNISTS REPORTEDLY REORGANIZE, EXPAND ACTIVITIES

BK120249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Communist insurgents in Surat Thani Province have reorganized themselves in order to expand their influence in other southern provinces, a Border Patrol Police source said yesterday. The insurgents, who have been routed by troops of the Fourth Army on several occasions, also plan to join another group of rebels operating in the Khao Phai mountain range. The source said that the insurgents plan to intensify military and political activities in adjoining areas of Phangnga, Ranong and Krabi provinces.

The guerrillas recently held a meeting in the dense jungle of Phangnga Province to reorganise themselves. According to the source, a new committee was elected made up of the following: Comrade Suchat as leader and secretary, Comrade Linas chief of front affairs and Comrade Chamnong as chief of military affairs. The military affairs section is divided into three groups with Comrade Chamnong being responsible for about 15 armed guerrillas in Khura Buri District of Phangnga. Another insurgent leader, Comrade Sommai, will lead to a group of about 20 insurgents in Kapong and Thai Muang districts while a third, Comrade Somchai, will lead another 12 guerrillas who will concentrate their operations in Thap Put District of the same province.

HOUSE ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON 1984 DRAFT BUDGET

BK091508 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] At about 1930 GMT today, the House of Representatives approved the draft 1984 fiscal budget bill. Today's debate on the draft bill, continued from yesterday, was opened at 1040 GMT to consider Article 9 of the draft bill on the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. At about 1930 GMT, the House adopted a resolution passing the third reading of the draft bill which will be forwarded to the Senate for consideration within 15 days. Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon thanked members of the House for the passage of the draft bill and agreed to consider their suggestions and opinions.

HANOI CITES WORLD PRESS ON KAL INCIDENT

HK121311 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The world public continues to condemn the U.S. scheme in the South Korean airliner incident.

The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA said on Sunday that the passengers on the South Korean airliner were victims of the U.S. deliberate provocation and victims of the Cold War of the U.S. authorities, who must be responsible for the incident.

The Mongolian newspaper UNEN last Saturday gave many evidences showing that the anti-Soviet campaign launched by the U.S. President is to cover up CIA direct participation in the preparations for this espionage flight.

The Bulgarian newspaper OTECHESTVEN FRONT said the same day that the provocative actions of the CIA and other intelligence agencies of the United States were carried out at a time chosen by Washington to justify its policy of militarization and confrontation against the Soviet Union and to step up the arms race.

Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan last week declared that by making a hue and cry about the South Korean airliner which encroached on the Soviet Union's airspace. The U.S. attempted to aggravate world tension and besmear the foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Union. Mr Babrak Karmal stressed that this provocation was arranged and carried out by the United States.

[Words indistinct] an antiwar organization in the United States, has issued a statement pointing out that it is obvious that the U.S. Administration has tried to cover up the evidence which may make clear this incident.

The U.S. NBC television network pointed out that Reagan will take advantage of this event to lay stress on the necessity to improve the U.S. military strength. The paper WASHINGTON POST said that the White House took this event as a chance to seek more votes for the issue concerning the MX missile.

LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG ON STATE ANNIVERSARY

SK120208 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Message from Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPV, and from Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of Vietnam, to Kim Il-song, WPK general secretary and DPRK president, on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, in Pyongyang:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, we extend warm congratulatory greetings to you and, through you, to the Korean people, the WPK, and the DPRK Central People's Committee. The emergence of the DPRK 35 years ago was a great event of historic significance in bringing about a new epoch independence, freedom, and socialism.

Under the leadership of the WPK led by you, the heroic Korean people have achieved brilliant victory during the past 35 years in the cause of maintaining and building the socialist fatherland.

By participating in industrious and creative labor with the spirit of independence and self-reliance, the Korean people have turned Korea, which was once poor and backward, into a country that has a developed, self-reliant national economy, a powerful, pan-national defense capability, and a rich national culture and a country in which the people's living standard has continuously improved.

The international position and prestige of the DPRK have been enhanced daily. The Vietnamese people rejoice over the success attained by the fraternal Korean people and sincerely wish the Korean people new, greater success in achieving the Second 7-Year Plan and the prospective plan set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress.

The Vietnamese people, the CPV, and the Government of the SRV consistently and fully support the struggle cause of the Korean people for achieving the fatherland's independent, peaceful reunification, and they resolutely demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately stop all aggressive acts against the DPRK and their maneuvers to provoke a new war and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their forces and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

The question of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any interference from foreign forces. The Vietnamese people are grateful for the commendable feelings and support that the WPK, the Korean Government, and the Korean people extended in the past for the anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle of the Vietnamese people and for their cause of socialist construction. They will never forget these feelings and support.

The Vietnamese people greatly value the relations of unity and friendship between them and the Korean people. The Vietnamese people have exerted every effort and will to solidify and develop these relations of unity and friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and on proletarian internationalism both now and in the future in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and for the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

[Signed] Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPV. Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV. Hanoi, 9 September 1983.

NGUYEN CO THACH CONCLUDES NICARAGUA VISIT

OW121425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] At the invitation of Republic of Nicaragua Foreign Minister and Member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front Central Committee Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign minister and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, paid an official friendship visit to the Republic of Nicaragua from 6 to 9 September 1983. The Vietnamese foreign minister visited and laid a wreath of flowers at the tomb of Carlos Fonseca Amador, commander in chief of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Comrade Nguyen Co Thach was received by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, chairman of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in an atmosphere filled with fraternal friendship and militant solidarity.

Revolution Commander Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, received Comrade Nguyen Co Thach and affirmed the unbreakable fraternal relations between Nicaragua and Vietnam. The Vietnamese foreign minister held talks with his Nicaraguan counterpart on the current situation in their respective countries, on the cooperation between their two countries, as well as on international problems of common concern.

The two foreign ministers signed a consular agreement and a plan of cooperation between their two ministries. The talks took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and identity of views on the questions raised.

The two parties were elated at the continued development of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between Nicaragua and Vietnam and affirmed the will of their two governments to continue to strengthen these fine relations.

The two sides fully support the efforts of peace-loving countries aimed at eliminating the danger of war and bringing about comprehensive disarmament.

The two sides support the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, Zionism, hegemonism, and reaction, and are for freedom, national independence, peace, security, social progress, and a new, equitable, and correct order.

The two sides pledge to contribute to strengthening the Nonaligned Movement with a view to fulfilling its noble objectives.

They hold that the Vietnamese foreign minister's visit to Nicaragua has contributed to developing the relations of cooperation between their two countries.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach sincerely thanked the Nicaraguan side for the cordial and fraternal welcome extended to him during his visit to Nicaragua. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman thanked Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and accepted his invitation to visit Vietnam.

Joint Communiqué Noted

BN121042 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] A joint Vietnam-Nicaragua communiqué has been issued at the end of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Nicaragua.

The communiqué condemns the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and reaffirms that the only legal representative of the Kampuchean people is the Government of the PRK and that only this government has the right to represent Kampuchea at the United Nations and other international organizations.

The communiqué says: The Nicaraguan side welcomes Vietnam's decision on the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea. This shows that the Kampuchean revolution has been constantly consolidated. It also shows the unwavering policy of Vietnam to respect Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty.

The two sides agree that the problems in Southeast Asia can only be solved through peaceful negotiations among countries in the region on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and without outside interference.

Vietnam once again affirms its militant solidarity and full support for the just cause of the heroic Nicaraguan people and believes that the Nicaraguan people will certainly defeat all schemes and hostile activities of the U.S. imperialist and reactionary forces in the region, firmly defend independence and sovereignty, thus contributing to peace and security in Central America, the Caribbean, and the world.

TRADE UNION FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS LAOS

OWO91841 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 9 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by its President Nguyen Duc Thuan began a friendship visit to Laos on Thursday at the invitation of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions. The same day, the delegation called on Thitsay Sombatdiyaibgm president of the L.F.T.U. The two sides discussed measures to promote the solidarity and cooperation between the two trade union organizations.

LAO TECHNICAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OWO01853 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 10 -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Technical Materials Supply led by acting Minister Thongsouk Saissangkhi arrived here today on a working visit. The delegation was welcomed by Hoang Duc Nghi, minister of supply, Lao Ambassador Khamphoun Tounalom, and others.

MEKONG COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 9 SEPTEMBER

OWO91801 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 9 -- The 18th session of the interim Mekong Committee opened in Ho Chi Minh City this morning. Present are some 50 delegates of the member countries (Laos, Thailand and Vietnam), observers, representatives of E.S.C.A.P. and the committee secretariat. Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, attended and addressed the opening ceremony. The conference is under the chairmanship of Prapath Oremmani, President of the National Mekong Committee of Thailand and current president of the interim Mekong Committee. The conference will last seven days during which its participants will discuss the committee's programme of action for 1984.

CENTRAL PROVINCES DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

OW121753 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 12 -- A delegation of the party organization in the central Vietnam provinces of Quang Nam-da Nang, Nghia Binh and Binh Tri Thien paid a visit to Hungary from August 29 to September 8 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (H.S.W.P.).

During its visit, the delegation, led by Hoang Miny Thang, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Quang Nam-da Nang, had working sessions with the commissions for organization, control and economic policy of the H.S.W.P. Central Committee, and the party committees in Békéscsaba and Zalaegerszeg. It visited a number of agricultural and industrial establishments.

CEMA ASSISTS 100 MAJOR DOMESTIC PROJECTS

OW101610 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 11 -- In the five-year-plan (1981-85), the Soviet Union and other countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.E.M.A.) are assisting Vietnam to build 100 major projects in various economic branches.

These projects cater for power industry, mining, metallurgy, chemistry and agriculture. The C.E.M.A. has supplied Vietnam with equipment for dozens of repair workshops and for geological survey. The biggest projects under construction with C.E.M.A. assistance are the Pha Lai thermo-electric power plant with a capacity of [word indistinct] megawatts and the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant with a capacity of 1,920 megawatts. The C.E.M.A. plans to build a number of mines, factories and processing workshops in service of Vietnam's coal mining industry.

NHAN DAN HIGHLIGHTS SECURITY CONFERENCE SUCCESSSES

OW110815 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 11 -- NHAN DAN today describes the outcome of the recent Madrid conference as an important victory of peace and detente in Europe.

Commenting on the unfolding of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which closed in Madrid Friday after two years and ten months' sitting, the Vietnamese Communist Party daily says:

"The Madrid conference's results are a victory of the trend of dialogue and detente in Europe and the world as a whole. They have proved that the Helsinki spirit still has great vitality and keeps on growing in spite of all distortion and sabotage by hostile forces.

They have also substantiated the fact that through negotiations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, countries with different and even antagonistic political systems can reach identical views on common issues, accepted by all parties, relating to the destinies of millions of people, namely peace and security of all nations.

"The provisions of the final documents of the Madrid conference are important premises for expanding cooperation between European countries in various domains on the basis of mutual benefit and for the sake of peace and security on this continent and elsewhere in the world.

"Though Washington has sought to hinder and sabotage the conference, most recently even made fallacious statements on the shooting down of a South Korean jet liner flying deep into the Soviet airspace, it cannot reverse the trend of our time and is compelled to take a step backward in face of the just strength of all nations."

"The most important task in the defence of peace and security in Europe at present is to stay the hands of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to break the military balance in general, and the nuclear equilibrium in particular" NHAN DAN says. It points out that this strategic equilibrium is an important factor for guaranteeing peace and security of nations in the struggle against Washington's warlike and adventurous policy.

"However," the paper remarks, "the Madrid conference's successes are not final. Together with the Helsinki agreement, they constitute further step beneficial to the hard and complex struggle for durable peace and security, and long-term cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole."

FURTHER GREETINGS RECEIVED ON NATIONAL DAY

OW121805 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 12 -- Vietnamese state leaders have received national day greetings from the Republic of India, the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the Republic of Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Cape Verde islands.

The message of Indian President Giani Zail Singh to President of the State Council Truong Chinh, says: "I am confident that the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries and peoples will be further consolidated in the coming years."

The message from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, said: "May the friendly relations between our two countries be further strengthened in the years to come. My best wishes for Your Excellency's good health and happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the friendly people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam".

The message of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, and secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, to President Truong Chinh, says: "I believe that the friendship and cooperation which is developing satisfactorily between our two countries will be consolidated in the interest of the two peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism and for the triumph of the non-aligned principles and for the progress of a new world economic order."

The message of Algerian Prime Minister Abdelghani to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong wishes the Vietnamese people many more successes, happiness and prosperity.

The message of President Saddam Husayn of the Republic of Iraq to President Truong Chinh and Chairman Pham Van Dong says: "I wish to affirm our desire to continue developing the existing positive relations between our two countries in the interest of our two peoples and of the struggle against the ambitions of imperialism and Zionism, for the respect of the national interests of all nations."

The message from President Hafiz al-Assad of the Syrian Arab Republic to President Truong Chinh says: "We believe that our just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their henchmen will surely win victory."

The message from Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm to Chairman Pham Van Dong says: "On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I would like to extend, on behalf of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and on my own behalf, warmest congratulations and heartfelt felicitations. Wishing Your Excellency health and wellbeing as well as continued progress and prosperity for the friendly Vietnamese people."

The message of President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to President Truong Chinh says: "I wish you happiness and the Vietnamese people prosperity. May the cooperation between the people of the two countries be further strengthened and developed."

In his message to President Truong Chinh, President Joao Bernardo Vieira of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau says: "I am glad that the friendship and mutual respect between our two nations continue to encourage and enhance the healthy and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries." President Aristides Pereira of the Republic of Cape Verde sent his warmest greetings to President Truong Chinh, wishing him good health and prosperity for the Vietnamese people.

PROBLEMS OF SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION VIEWED

BK101439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] On 7 September 1981, the CPV Secretariat issued directive No 115-CT/TU on accelerating supplementary education for outstanding cadres and youths.

Implementing this directive during the past 2 years, provinces and cities in the northern delta and midland areas have made great progress. Various districts and precincts have expanded supplementary education to grassroots units, villages, and subwards. The coordination between the educational sector and branches and mass organizations has been strengthened, especially the coordination with party committee and administrative echelons. Educational sectors of various provinces have affirmed that supplementary education for outstanding cadres and youths is a key task. As a result, they have concentrated their efforts on carrying out this task to score fine success.

Despite difficulties caused by socioeconomic conditions and the slow pace of the supplementary education movement, the number of outstanding cadres and youths who attend classes has been maintained or has increased in some localities compared with previous years. To date, hundreds of units, villages, and districts have organized Level-II general education for their cadres. Experience shows that only units which have formulated programs on supplementary education for their cadres and youths and seriously carried out the work of training and fostering local cadres, can develop their educational system firmly and in the correct direction. Ha Nam Ninh Province has formulated programs for grassroots to provincial levels, thus considerably improving the management of supplementary education. It has also established inspection teams to examine the implementation of these programs. Many districts in Thai Binh, Hai Hung, and Vinh Phu provinces have also formulated programs for the present and until the end of 1985.

Along with formulating plans, localities have gradually overcome obstacles in organizing implementation of the educational policy and system, thereby creating favorable conditions for managerial and educational sectors to arrange for outstanding cadres and youths to take turns in attending classes, and enabling general schools and in-service schools to recruit students in accordance with available places and objectives.

In this school year, localities must urge grassroots units, villages, subwards, enterprises, agencies, and industrial, agricultural, and forestry establishments to implement Directive No 115. Various sectors must formulate programs on supplementary education for their cadres and youths. This must be carried out in close association with the programs of training and fostering the contingent of managerial and specialized skill cadres, technicians, and skilled workers. Various sectors and echelons must design appropriate policies to encourage cadres to attend classes and to motivate them in studying. They must creatively implement the state system and policy in accordance with the real conditions in each locality.

The educational sector, with its authority, must continue to improve the school organization system, increase the number of leading the managerial cadres and teachers for schools, build more material facilities, and gradually improve the quality of teaching and learning. It must firmly grasp the spirit of Directive No 115 to strengthen the leadership of party committee and local administrative echelons, improve its coordination with sectors and mass organizations, and uniformly carry out the aforementioned measures. If all these are satisfactorily implemented, supplementary education for outstanding cadres and youths will surely score new achievements.

TRAN QUYNH ARTICLE PROMOTES CADRES TRAINING

HK101300 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 83 p 3

[Tran Quynh article: "Train a Contingent of Good Cadres for Mountainous Areas"]

[Text] Our mountainous northern border provinces face a very heavy task in coping directly with the villainous multifaceted war of sabotage being waged by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces.

[paragraph continues]

Various border districts and grassroots units have engaged in combat, while striving to build their economy, improve the people's daily life, fulfill their obligations toward the state, and build the mountainous area into an economically rich and militarily strong zone. Over the past years, the contingent of cadres in the mountainous areas have quickly matured thanks to the consistent care given them by the state, as well as their efforts in overcoming ordeals, in combat training, and in carrying out the revolutionary movement. They are unyielding in coping with the enemy and have an high sense of responsibility toward the tasks entrusted them by the party, state, and people. The people of various mountainous provinces and the heroic armed forces defeated 600,000 Chinese troops who invaded Vietnam in 1979. They are now struggling to foil all the schemes of provocation and intrusion being conducted daily by the Chinese at our border areas, while striving to overcome all difficulties to build their economy in order to be able to catch up with the economy of the lowland area.

Nevertheless, the number of quality of mountainous cadres, especially district and grassroots cadres is insufficient to meet the requirements of the new task. It is imperative that various echelons and sectors urgently train a contingent of cadres for northern border mountainous provinces and produce more cadres for the frontline districts and grassroots units. In producing cadres for the mountainous areas, it is necessary to apply a uniform training method. In the first place, we must satisfactorily assign and use available cadres, especially local and ethnic cadres. At the same time we must assign more central and provincial cadres to districts and grassroots units. According to the experiences of Quang Ninh, Ha Tuyen, and Lai Chau Provinces, we must comprehensively assign and use these two categories of cadres and strive to develop their roles in localities. Many districts in Quang Ninh Province, though faced with a shortage of cadres, have rationally assigned and used their incumbent cadres, thereby helping develop their ability and enthusiasm. Many districts of Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son, and Cao Bang Provinces, despite the vast and sparsely populated areas and poor communications routes, have rationally assigned their cadres, thus proportionally providing leading and supervisory cadres to every locality and remote village. Where there are people, there are cadres; where there are cadres, there are development movements.

Many mountainous provinces have welcomed a large number of people from the lowland areas to resettle in new economic zones. The contingent of cadres in these zones must also be satisfactorily arranged and used. According to past experience, localities which know how to coordinate the use of various groups of cadres -- local cadres belonging to ethnic minority groups, cadres assigned to new economic zones, and cadres who have come from other places -- are able to bring about good results in all movements of their localities. Most importantly, they are able to eliminate such thinking as localism, departmentalism, and bigotry.

In addition to cadres available at present, we should, on a regular basis, increase the number of cadres for the northern border mountainous areas, especially for districts and grassroots units. Over the recent past, thousands of cadres have been assigned to various border districts, thereby helping develop the task of consolidating grassroots units satisfactorily.

The mountainous areas, like other localities throughout the country carrying out the movement to build and strengthen the district level, are badly in need of more cadres, especially economic managerial, scientific, and technical cadres. Such capable cadres are now in great demand. Some mountainous provinces have assigned cadres to district and grassroots units with the aim of training and forging them to be able to carry out their tasks. Many cadres of various sectors of Quang Ninh Province quickly matured after working at district and grassroots units. In formulating plans to train cadres, Ha Tuyen Province have fixed a certain period for them to work at district and grassroots establishments.

Training and improving the ability of mountainous cadres must be carried out consistently and in accordance with plans. [paragraph continues]

Attention must be paid to studying resolutions and policies of the party and state, and to organizing courses on political theory at elementary and intermediate levels to improve the background of cadres from grassroots to district, and provincial levels. Many localities have organized tours for their cadres to visit various progressive units, while reviewing their tasks to draw experience and improve their skills. A visit to progressive units is essential for ethnic cadres to enable them to learn from these units. Many mountainous provinces and districts have organized elementary and intermediate classes on economic management, scientific and technical study, and other subjects, and have established party schools to improve the skills of party cadres and members. Central schools should formulate concrete policies and regulations to recruit, on a priority basis, those cadres and students from the mountainous areas, especially those who came from ethnic minority groups. Since they are used to living in different living conditions and have a unique psychological concept, we need more time and effort to train them. The setting up of general schools for ethnic youths and teenagers from lower to higher levels in order to pave the way for turning them into cadres for the teaching and learning aspects. Party development work in the mountainous areas must be closely combined with cadre training programs. Localities which have satisfactorily carried out this task and have recruited many potentially capable cadres are Binh Lieu, Hai Ninh, and Quang Ha districts, Quang Ninh Province; Quan Ba and Son Duong districts, Ha Tuyen Province; Van Lang and Trang Dinh districts, Lang Son Province; Hoa An District, Cao Bang Province; Yen Chau District, Son La Province; Dien Bien District, Lai Chau Province; and Bat Xat District, Hoang Lien Son Province. We must use the general programs for district levels and plans for various sectors to formulate cadre training plans. Thanks to fine planning, the Ha Tuyen party organization has gradually overcome the shortage of cadres and consistently improved their quality, thereby increasing the number of ethnic cadres for its mountainous area. About 50 percent of district party organization members of the province are ethnic minority people. Almost 49 percent of them have completed general education Level-II, 37 percent Level-III, 39 percent completed higher or vocational education, and 80 percent of them have completed political theory courses at elementary or higher levels. The average age of district cadres in the province is 41, while those in Dong Van, Yen Minh, and Xi Man districts are 38-39 years old.

It is necessary to correctly implement the policy and seriously carry out task on improving the daily life of cadres in the mountainous areas, especially cadres in the high plateau and border zones. Many provinces and districts have distributed blankets, clothes, raincoats, flashlights, and subsidies to cadres who have to work in remote places, and have helped their families by providing them with land and living quarters, thereby creating peace of mind for these cadres and encouraging them to work longer in the mountainous areas.

Producing a capable contingent of cadres for the mountainous northern border area is necessary not only to meet immediate requirements, but also to serve long-term projects. This task must be fulfilled by various echelons and sectors, using uniform and more effective measures.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE NOTES 'LACK OF CONTRITION' OVER KAL INCIDENT

BK120950 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says the federal government is deeply concerned with the continuing inadequacy of the Soviet Government's explanations concerning the destruction of the Korean Airlines plane. Mr Hawke said the government abhorred the Soviet Union's lack of contrition, and added that Australia expected it to heed the outrage of the international community.

He said the threat of nuclear war was as real today as it had ever been, and the nuclear arms race had to be brought under the control of effective agreements. The prime minister added that a climate must be established for a comprehensive and fully verifiable ban on nuclear testing, and said Australian moves to promote a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific were a first step in achieving such a ban.

TRADE UNIONS IMPOSE 2-MONTH BAN ON SOVIETS

BK130720 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Australia's union movement is to impose bans against Soviet air travelers and cargo for at least 2 months over the South Korean jumbo jet shot down more than a week ago.

The congress of the Australian Council of Trade Unions [ACTU] in Melbourne decided after a heated debate to impose bans from next Monday. Soviet travelers will be barred from Australian planes, and cargo destined for the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, will not be handled. The ban will be reviewed after 2 months.

The ACTU condemned the shooting down of the South Korean passenger plane, but said it was not satisfied with explanations given for the enormous deviation of the jumbo from its flight path and its failure to observe warning signals.

The meeting called on the International Congress of Free Trade Unions and the International Transport Workers Federation to initiate industrial action at once. It also called for the establishment of an international conference to discuss the protection of civilian airliners and ships.

The resolution put forth by the ACTU president, Mr Dolan, was strongly opposed by two left-wing union leaders. Federal secretary of the Builders Workers Industrial Union, Mr Pat Clancy [former president of the Socialist Party of Australia], said he believed the jumbo jet had been on a military intelligence operation and was involved in a crude act of provocation organized by the American Central Intelligence Agency. But, Mr Dolan said it was bordering on fantasy to suggest that the South Korean airliner had been a spy plane and he added that the trade union movement should more clearly demonstrate its concern about the incident by taking industrial action.

COMBE CONCLUDES TESTIMONY IN ESPIONAGE ENQUIRY

BK121001 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] A Canberra lobbyist, Mr David Combe, has completed giving his evidence to the royal commission investigating the circumstances surrounding the expulsion of the Soviet diplomat, Mr Valeriy Ivanov, for espionage.

Mr Combe, who spent 11 days in the witness box, said that had he been advised that Mr Ivanov was a Soviet intelligence agent, he would have broken off all contacts with the diplomat. He said that he would not have put at risk his business as a public relations consultant, and lifestyle.

Mr Combe had been representing an Australian company in talks with Mr Ivanov and officials in Moscow on possible trade deals. Mr Combe is calling seven witnesses to give evidence on his behalf to the royal commission.

SENATE COMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT ON EAST TIMOR

BK081434 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] A Senate committee has recommended that Australia should cease its acceptance of Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor. However, the six senators on the committee are evenly divided on the issue with the three government members endorsing the report and the three from the opposition dissenting.

The committee's chairman is Senator Gordon McIntosh, who was a member of a parliamentary delegation which recently visited Indonesia, including East Timor. He dissented from the delegation's report which said Australia's opposition to Indonesia's incorporation of East Timor would be futile and damaging to relations between the two countries.

The Senate committee, which received 200 submissions, sees the Indonesian invasion and occupation of East Timor in 1976 as an illegal act. It says Australia should stand by principles and not recognise the incorporation of East Timor as an Indonesian province in the absence of an internationally accepted act of self-determination. The committee says that if this could be said to alienate Indonesia, then it is equally clear that Australia's expedient policies had done nothing to either influence Indonesia or earn its respect.

The opposition members of the committee, in totally rejecting the report, claim refugees as witnesses are notoriously unreliable and say Indonesia has made substantial efforts to improve human relations and conditions in East Timor.

HAYDEN ARGUES FOR REVISION OF TRADE POLICIES

BK120955 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has argued strongly for a revision of government policies which protect Australian industries. Speaking in Canberra, Mr Hayden described the policies as a process of preserving inefficient industries. Mr Hayden also indicated that Australia could suffer in the long term by missing out on the dynamic development of some of its closest neighbors in Asia.

The foreign minister said some of the nations in the region were justified in protesting Australia's trading relations. Mr Hayden also said it was paradoxical that most of Australia's work force was employed in the country's least efficient industries. The foreign minister said Australia's trade with Southeast Asia has increased significantly over the past 20 years with 60 percent of its exports now going to the region. He said this trade required reciprocal obligations with Australia expected to buy as well as sell.

SINGAPORETURKEY'S PRIME MINISTER ULUSU CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Premier

TA091609 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1500 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, who left Malaysia for Singapore this morning, is continuing his contacts. A joint communique in connection with Ulusu's contacts in Malaysia has been issued.

Ulusu met with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew this afternoon. Turkish-Singapore economic relations were discussed at the meeting. Ulusu later visited the Singapore port installations and was briefed by the officials there. Ulusu attended a dinner given in his honor by Lee Kuan Yew this evening. In a statement at the dinner, Ulusu expressed satisfaction over being the first Turkish minister to visit Singapore. Ulusu said that the economic development models being implemented in Turkey and Singapore, based on liberalism and free competition, will constitute a strong basis for establishing sound ties between the two countries.

Noting that there are no political problems between Turkey and Singapore, Ulusu added that the fact that both countries were situated over strategic waterways created a unity of interests and destination. Ulusu invited Lee Kuan Yew to visit Turkey. Ulusu will conclude his contacts and leave Singapore tomorrow.

Tours Industrial Area

TA100945 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0900 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Ulusu, who is in Singapore on an official visit, is continuing to hold talks there. Today, he toured the (Jurong) public industrial establishment and the dockyards. During his tour, Singapore officials briefed him on the country's economic development.

It is reported that during the talks, the purchase of small or medium-size vessels from Singapore, the second largest shipbuilder in the world, was also discussed.

The Turkish delegation will hold a meeting today with Singapore businessmen on the development of the commercial and economic relations between the two countries. After concluding his contacts in Singapore, Ulusu will go to Kuala Lumpur this evening. He will return to Turkey tomorrow.

IRISH PRESIDENT CALLS ON PRESIDENT MAIR

BK101408 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The visiting Irish president, Mr John Patrick Hillery, Mrs Hillery, and the foreign minister, Mr Peter Barry this afternoon called on President Devan Mair and the first lady at the Istana [Palace].

Earlier, Mr Barry met the deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam. They discussed a wide range of international issues, including the Kampuchean problem. The Irish delegation is on a 2-day private visit to the republic.

COMMISSION SUSPENDS AQUINO PROBE 'INDEFINITELY'

MX130002 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] First in the news, the Fernando commission decided yesterday to suspend indefinitely its investigation into the killing of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr, until the Supreme Court resolves the petitions against it. The indefinite suspension of the probe was announced after an executive meeting of the members of the commission at the Philippine International Convention Center.

Three members -- retired Justices Julio Villamor, Felix Antonio, and Roberto Martin -- voted unanimously for a suspension of the proceedings. The fourth member, former Justice Guillermo Santos, was not able to attend due to illness.

Reports say the decision was in deference to the chairman and Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, who inhibited himself pending the Supreme Court decision. The commission was given 10 days to respond to the petitions before the Supreme Court. The petitions questioned the propriety of Fernando's role as chairman under the separation of powers, and the necessity of the probe, since President Marcos said the killing of Aquino could be the work of communist subversives.

LOCAL EXECUTIVES PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR MARCOS

MX130013 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Local officials yesterday declared full support for President Marcos in his handling of domestic and foreign affairs, including the killing of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. The full and unqualified support for the president and his administration's policies was made in a unanimous vote of confidence by the League of Provincial Governors and City Mayors.

The local executives also threw their full backing behind the commission of jurists formed by President Marcos to investigate the Aquino slaying. The League of Provincial Governors and City Mayors called on President Marcos yesterday to greet him a belated happy birthday. The league members, headed by its chairman, Leyte Governor Benjamin Romualdez, said they were gratified and happy to see President Marcos in good health and not ill, as rumors said.

In response to the vote of confidence on his leadership, President Marcos assured that the tragic events of the past weeks will not prejudice the achievement of the political and social order goals of the government. He urged that the momentum of efforts toward progress and uplifting the people should be maintained. President Marcos also said he was gratified with the role played by governors and mayors in asserting their leadership to enhance the equanimity of the people in the face of tragic events of the recent weeks.

The president said that never before had he witnessed such a demonstration by local government officials of their sense of responsibility better than that in the aftermath of the tragic death of former Senator Aquino. The president said that this only proves that governors and mayors are showing more and more their capabilities for sincere public service.

MANILA LEADER SAYS IMELDA SHOULD NOT RESIGN

MX130039 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Vice Governor Ismail Mathay Jr said yesterday the first lady, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos, should not give up her post as Metro Manila governor.

Mathay said substantial delivery of basic services to Metro Manilans must go on under the leadership of Mrs Marcos as governor. Mathay reiterated the sentiments aired by Metro mayors, and said the first lady should stay in office, considering that Metro Manila is a key to national progress and stability, and that 87 percent of the total revenues of the country come from the capital.

'UNWARRANTED' SOVIET WARNING CRITICIZED

HK130029 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The warning issued by the Soviet Government against the Philippine Government for its reaction to the Korean Airlines incident is unwarranted.

The action of the Kremlin government in summoning the Philippine vice consul to protest against anti-Soviet propaganda in Philippine media, attacks against the safety of Soviet Embassy staff, and demonstrations in front of the Soviet Embassy with the permission of local authorities, is lamentable. Indeed, the Philippine Government will not need to correctly assess the effects of the downing of the South Korean airliner, as the Soviets insist we should. For in the wake of bitter condemnation from other governments, the Philippines has issued a carefully worded stand calling for a total probe and reparations for the victims, 27 of whom were Filipinos. The reaction of the Philippine government was obviously pale in the light of stern world reactions which in a large number of countries included imposing a drastic 2-week or longer ban on the Soviet airline Aeroflot in protest of the Korean Airlines incident.

The Soviets, we might say, are ignorant of the fact that in our country -- being a democratic society -- anybody, including foreign nationals who are aware of their rights and duties under Philippine laws, can apply for a permit to demonstrate peacefully at a specified time and place. It is perfectly legal, and there was no intention to violate the safety of Soviet Embassy staff whatsoever that would warrant disruption of the existing friendly relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union.

If the Soviets think they could easily sway the Philippine sentiments by pushing their weight around, they have to contend with the [words indistinct] citizenry, who know their rights only too well.

TIMES JOURNAL ASSESSES FORTHCOMING REAGAN VISIT

HK130115 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 12 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Reagan Visit to RP"]

[Text] Even before the Aquino assassination, there were some in the United States who tried to discourage President Ronald Reagan from including the Philippines in his coming journey to Asia. In this country, too, there were those who urged the same course.

What the recent tragedy has to do with the Reagan itinerary is not clear, but on both sides of the Pacific it has served to renew the pressure for a cancellation of the Manila stop. To his credit, Mr Reagan has not given in to this pressure. He has rejected the invitation to deliver a gratuitous slap in the face to the Filipino people. How could it be otherwise? What justification could there be for him to bypass Manila on his way to Jakarta, Bangkok and Singapore during the course of his visit to Asia?

Are these cities less dangerous? More important? What sets us apart from our ASEAN neighbors except our much older and closer ties with the American people and the derivation of many of our political institutions from the United States? Are these reasons for cold-shouldering the Philippines?

Of course those who seek to keep Mr Reagan away do not see it that way. For them his visit to Manila is a "statement" and, from their point of view, an unwelcome statement. In a blind hostility toward President Marcos, the Reagan state visit appears to them as a benediction on his government. Conversely, a cancellation would be, in their eyes, a malediction whose ill-effects would hasten his collapse. If this seems like an exercise in voodoo, it is not surprising. Those who are rabid for President Marcos would destroy him by sticking American pins in his image.

The visit, of course, is neither a plus nor a minus for the president of the Philippines. When one head of a state makes a formal call on another, it is not a personal matter. It is not the bestowal of grace. It is not for Mr Reagan to approve or disapprove of President Marcos; that is the prerogative solely of the Filipino people. Rather, the visit is for the affirmation of the mutual interests of the two nations and for the purpose of examining mutual concerns.

Between the United States and the Philippines there are many such interests and concerns. They involve, for example, the flourishing commerce which provides a livelihood to many people in both nations. They involve defense of the United States and the Philippines in the Western Pacific which, in the absence of a better way of preserving international peace, is bound up closely with the recently negotiated Military Bases Agreement. They involve the hundreds of thousands of Filipinos in the United States and the large U.S. capital investments in the Philippines. Beyond these tangible items, there are cultural and historic ties that may have the same continuing value for both peoples. In short, what is involved in the Reagan visit is an opportunity for two presidents, face-to-face, to take a close look at the whole range of U.S.-Philippines relations. Experience shows that such exposures on the part of two heads of state can sometimes act to enhance relations for the benefit of the peoples of both nations.

The Reagan decision to make the visit was reached before Mr Aquino's assassination. It was a valid decision then. It remains a valid decision now. The tragedy that brought down the former senator in no way, shape or form, alters its validity.

Apparently, that is the way President Reagan sees it. After the shooting of Mr Aquino, he lost no time in reaffirming that the visit to Manila would go forward as planned. For him to have done otherwise could very well have had adverse repercussions for U.S.-Philippines relations.

To be sure, the possibility of a cancellation still cannot be ruled out. One can see circumstances in which the Reagan visit would not be feasible. The Korean plane incident, for example, might compel the American President to remain close to Washington or some other major international crisis might require a cancellation of Mr Reagan's entire trip to Asia. That would be understandable.

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